

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 246

FIVE CENTS A COPY

GROWTH OF OPINION FAVORING DRY LAW DECLARED MARKED

Delegates to Prison Association
Convention Hear Prohibition
Lauded as Slum Boon

Editors and Theater Managers
Declared Wary of Jests at
Enforcement Efforts

The growth of public opinion in favor of prohibition, the value of respect for the Constitution by obedience to the Eighteenth Amendment, and the declaration that "prohibition has got to be enforced," were points made by speakers discussing the beneficial effects of prohibition at the fifth annual session of the fifty-third annual congress of the American Prison Association at Rogers Building this morning.

Magazine editors and theater managers who have regarded prohibition as a joke are realizing that jests at law enforcement are no longer popular, and the word has gone around that "they had better behave themselves or their business may follow in the path of the saloon," according to Robert Woods, formerly license commissioner of Boston and now head resident worker at the South End House in Boston. Municipal authorities in large cities are finding that public organizations of every sort are demanding that more attention be given to better enforcement of liquor laws, said Mr. Woods.

J. Weston Allen, formerly Attorney-General of Massachusetts, outlined an idea for a state organization, a "league to promote respect for the law" that would bring law-abiding citizens four-square behind the Constitution.

Nasty Wet Propaganda
"We must create and arouse an instructed public opinion regarding social issues, prohibition among them," said Mr. Allen. "Those who believe in the enforcement of all laws are silent citizens going about their own business, but those who prefer to only obey the laws they like are noisy in their arguments for personal rights. This is the reign of propagandists, and the underworld is always organized to tear down law and order."

"Can prohibition be enforced? Is not the way for a virile nation to talk. Prohibition has got to be enforced," declared Mrs. William Tilton of the Women's National Committee of Law Enforcement. She added:

"Either we have got to have prohibition enforced or we have got to let the drink evil work its way and ruin forever in our civilization. For everything has been tried—regulation, beer and wine, high license, low license, Government control, and prohibition. Experience shows that nothing really reduces the drink evil but prohibition enforced, and experience shows that prohibition can be enforced. Therefore, there is only one thing for a virile nation to do—go ahead and enforce prohibition."

"Save America," a book sponsored by the large women's organizations of the nation—General Federation of Women's Clubs, Foreign and Home Mission groups, Y. W. C. A., Parent-Teachers Associations, Y. C. A., etc., comes out this week. It calls for all of the women of the nation to organize to put prohibition enforcement and law observance into the heart of every loyal American citizen, and to win an avalanche of dry votes in 1924. It tells the women just how to go to work and secure dry officials, from President down to police.

Honest Officials
You will have enforcement when the party in power places honest officials in the strategic places, and when judges give jail sentences. The women of the nation have organized to bring this about in the 1924 election, and want your aid.

J. H. Townsend, warden of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, speaking on "Modern Methods in Prison Management," emphasized discipline as the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

President Calls on Nation's Citizens to Recognize Constitution's Benefits

In honor of Constitution Day, President Coolidge issued to the American people, through the National Security League, this statement:

IT is an inspiration to know that the members of the National Security League are to observe Constitution Day. The Constitution is not self-perpetuating. If it is to survive it will be because it has public support. It means making adequate sacrifice to maintain what is of public benefit.

The Constitution of the United States is the final refuge of every right that is enjoyed by any American citizen. So long as it is observed, these rights will be secure. Whenever it falls into disrespect or disrepute, the end of orderly organized government, as we have known it for more than 125 years, will be at hand. The Constitution represents a government of law.

There is only one other form of authority and that is a government of force. Americans must make their choice between these two. One signifies justice and liberty; the other tyranny and oppression. To live under the American Constitution is the greatest political privilege that ever was accorded to the human race.

CONSTITUTION DAY OBSERVANCE HELD

President of Columbia College
Chief Speaker at Exercises
in Faneuil Hall

Under the auspices of the Sentinels of the Republic, of which Louis A. Coolidge of Milton, chairman of the committee on correspondence, is the leading exponent, the anniversary of the Constitution of the United States was commemorated at noon today in Faneuil Hall, which was more than two-thirds occupied.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York, was the principal speaker, declaring that the responsibility of preserving the Republic and the Constitution devolves upon the people. He also took occasion to relate that while majorities are supposed to rule in this country, the indifference of the electorate has commonly been such that minorities usually dictate and sometimes "minorities put the majority into a straitjacket."

Dr. Butler Introduced
Chairman Coolidge introduced President Butler after the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, had offered an invocation; James Jackson, Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, had spoken for Governor Cox who is in Springfield, and J. Mitchell Galvin had read the Governor's proclamation setting aside this week in Massachusetts for the honoring of the Constitution.

President Butler recalled the emotions which Faneuil Hall called to the thought of any patriotic American citizen and then he sketched briefly something of the work of framing the Constitution after saying at the start that the American people alone are responsible for the preservation of the ancient document which controls the course of this Government's administration.

He said that not all of the Nation's enemies were abroad. There were those who defied Communism and anarchy to invade these shores successfully where over 12,000,000 people own automobiles and 30,000,000 are savings bank depositors and almost one-third property owners.

"Barbarians from within" he styled the men who participated in the affair at Herrin and the numerous lynchings sometimes in the north. He said that the fact that this country had existed under the Constitution for 150 years was the best earnest that the instrument was wisely framed in its original form.

Guarantees Its Citizens
Stating that the constitutional form of Government of this country differentiates it from any other and that it guarantees to its citizens the protection of the courts against encroachment on their rights by that Government, President Butler spoke of the framework of the document as containing the vital foundations of this

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Chief Morning Star Greeted by Indians

Prince of Wales Welcomed by
His Neighbors at High River

HIGH RIVER, Alta., Sept. 17.—Cowboys, ranchers and townspeople of the High River district accorded the Prince of Wales (Lord Renfrew) a royal welcome when his special train arrived here last night. For the first time since his arrival in Canada, the Prince walked from the depot platform to the main street of the town unaccompanied by either secret service men or police.

"They are my neighbors, why should they not greet me?" asked the royal rancher of his secretary, and the police officers were compelled to watch the proceedings of welcoming the owner of "E. P. Ranch" from the window of their private car. As the Prince reached the street, David Bear's Paw and Red Cloud, minor chiefs of the Stony Indians from the Morley Reservation, were waiting to greet him. When the Prince drew abreast of them, Bear's Paw stood erect and in perfect English said, "Greetings, Chief Morning Star—your brothers of the Stonies salute you."

The Prince gravely proffered his hand and said: "Morning Star is proud to greet his brothers." Those who overheard the conversation applauded heartily and no one was more pleased than the Indians themselves. The Prince then proceeded to his ranch by automobile.

LI YUAN-HUNG ISSUES APPEAL FOR SUPPORT OF PEACE POLICY

Chinese President's Action Tantamount to a Declaration
of War Against the Chihli Party

By A. P. FINCH
SHANGHAI, Sept. 17.—The presence here of the President, Li Yuan-hung, is raising a variety of issues. The general opinion is that his action in returning to the political arena and announcing his policy is tantamount to a declaration of war against the Chihli Party, and that he cannot regain the active presidency without war.

His action was undoubtedly felt in Peking, where Tsao Kun's election day failed miserably, the quorum being 100 members short, although a quorum was assured yesterday. It is

GASOLINE PRICE IS CUT ONE CENT

New England and 8 Other At-
lantic States Affected

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (P)—The tank-wagon price of gasoline today was reduced 1 cent a gallon in New England and eight Atlantic seaboard states by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Gulf Refining Company. The new price ranges from 18 cents in Washington, D. C., to 21 cents in Virginia, where there is a state tax of 3 cents a gallon.

The Texas company announced it would meet the reduction. The territory in which the cut was announced by the Standard of New Jersey included New Jersey, North and South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia. In addition to the New England states, the Gulf Refining Company reduced the price in New York and New Jersey.

The new price in most of the territory affected is 18 cents a gallon, plus the amount of the state tax in those states which collect such a tax.

Reductions of 1 cent a gallon for gasoline, bringing the tank-wagon price down to 18 1/2 cents and the filling-station price to 21 cents were announced in Boston today by the Standard Oil Company, the Gulf Refining Company, and the Jenney Manufacturing Company. The Texas Company expected to receive order during the day to meet the cut.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 17 (P)—Seeking to learn why gasoline is being sold considerably cheaper in neighboring states than in Ohio, Gov. A. V. Donahue directed a letter to the chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio at Cleveland, asking why "there cannot be a substantial reduction in the retail price of gasoline in Ohio."

In his letter the Chief Executive pointed out that Ohio consumers are paying around 20 1/2 cents and that he is informed that throughout middle-western states a generally prevailing price of 16 cents has been established.

SPANISH MILITARY DIRECTORATE PLANS ATTACK IN MOROCCO

Big Offensive to Be Undertaken
as Soon as Possible—New
Elections to Be Held Soon

By Special Cable
MADRID, Sept. 17.—On reaching Madrid and interviewing King Alfonso, the new Dictator, Primo Rivera, issued the constitution of a directorate replacing that put forward by the King. The Directorate consists of nine generals, representing the military district, Primo Rivera being president and having full power. For the administration of the country three generals form a commission in each military region, 50 civil governors being dismissed. For the state departments the senior permanent officials take charge. The Dictator announces that most of these are temporary measures and that as soon as possible the question of a new Cabinet, not necessarily entirely military, will be considered.

Meantime, the Cortes has been dissolved and new elections are to be held, free from party pressure or corruption. Other items in the program are a reduction of public officials, the suppression of unnecessary administrative departments, and the reorganization of the army and police. The Dictator proposes to establish a national guard of 50,000 men in each military region for the preservation of order. It is now stated that the Directorate has proposed to launch a big offensive in Morocco as soon as possible and to justify this action to the people who want a cessation of hostilities declares that it is the quickest way to finish the warfare.

Dictator Under Pressure
The Dictator, evidently under the pressure of a compromise with other generals, is changing his attitude toward Morocco and is adopting the report of the Weyler Commission for general use. He says the people can decide the Morocco question for themselves at the next election.

It is considered likely that Abd el Krim will take advantage of the situation, and the Morocco situation is regarded with anxiety. Apart from military movements, Abd el Krim is intensely active with propaganda content.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Becomes Military Governor of Fiume



General Giardino
Former Minister of War and Third in Command of the Italian Armies during the European conflict, General Giardino has been placed at the head of affairs in Fiume, where the Government has resigned.

Revolution Breaks Out Against Emir Abdullah

JERUSALEM, Sept. 17.—AUTHORITATIVE reports say that a revolution has broken out in Trans-Jordan against the Emir Abdullah.

Advices from Jerusalem on Sept. 5 reported a revolt of 8000 Arabs under the leadership of the Sheikh of Es Salt. The rebels at that time submitted an ultimatum in which they demanded an equitable system of taxation, the expulsion of all foreigners and the formation of a parliamentary government. The Emir's camp was attacked yesterday by Adwan and Belk tribesmen. In the ensuing fight the attackers are reported to have suffered heavy losses.

LEGISLATORS BACK BUCKETSHOP BAN

League Moves to Curb Practice
by Congressional Act

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Assured of support by members of both branches of Congress, the People's Legislative League is going ahead with its plan of having legislation to curb the bucket shop evil drafted by Samuel Undermyer of New York.

The proposed legislation will provide for federal regulation of brokerage houses in such a way as to make impossible, it is hoped, the further mulcting of the public by bucketshop operators. At present the only means of punishing offenders is to prove their guilt after they have robbed the public.

"I am in sympathy with legislation that will correct the abuses that have grown up in connection with the manipulation of the market, not only of stocks but practically every staple commodity," declared Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina.

Whalers to Brave Uncharted Waters on Expedition to the South Pacific

Plucky Descendants of Sea-Roving Norsemen, Manning
Small Vessels, to Ship From Seattle on Long Cruise

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Three small vessels, scarcely larger than those in which the old Norsemen braved the North Atlantic, and manned by a crew of husky Norwegians, descendants of the fearless sea-rovers will leave Seattle within two weeks on a whaling expedition to the South Pacific, in waters hitherto unvisited except by the explorers Shackleton, Amundsen, and Scott.

The three diminutive but sturdy craft, the Star I, Star II, and Star III, are being outfitted at Eagle Harbor, near here. The largest of the ships is only 110 feet in length. They are owned by the Ross Sea Whaling Company of Sandefjord, Norway.

Commanding the Star I is Capt. Gustav Peterson, who has sailed the seas in whalers for 32 years. Capt. Ole Iversen is commander of the Star II; he has been in the whaling business for 20 years. The Star III is under command of Capt. Nels Harrickson, 17 years a whaling expert.

When the three masters take their vessels from Seattle they will head for Auckland, New Zealand, where they will stock for a three years' cruise through the icebergs and flocks of the Antarctic. Each vessel, carrying a crew of 12 men, will sail as far south as 75 degrees south latitude.

When the ships leave Seattle harbor they will be loaded with coal and provisions until their decks are awash. At Auckland the three will be joined by a fourth ship, the James Clark and two other whalers, the Star IV and the Star V, also owned by the Ross Sea Whaling Company.

The fleet of six then will put out for its long cruise through unknown waters.

Steel construction through, it is believed, will enable the vessels to withstand the rigors of the frozen seas and the expected encounters with floating mountains of ice. In the extreme cold, the decks crackle with a noise resembling pistol shots, the rigging and upper works become coated with tons of ice and the men work under extreme difficulties, they say.

Each ship is equipped with a heavy harpoon gun of an advanced type and so designed that, after the harpoon once strikes, the mammal's resistance only tends to tighten the hold and make its capture more certain.

FIUME ASSEMBLY RESIGNS AND ITALY NAMES GOVERNOR

Placing of General Giardino in
Charge of Affairs Merely
Temporary Measure

Corfu Incident Convinces Benito
Mussolini Buccaneering Ex-
ploits Not Welcomed

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The inability of the Italian and Yugoslavian governments to reach a settlement of the Fiume dispute has been steadily reducing this once flourishing seaport to a wilderness and the local situation is now worsened to the extent that the Constituent Assembly of the Free State finds it impossible to carry on. Signor Depoli, vice-president of the assembly, therefore, has resigned and Italy has appointed General Giardino, military governor. This, of course, is merely a temporary measure, pending further negotiations between Rome and Belgrade.

This development necessarily has aroused considerable suspicion in Yugoslavia, but fortunately it is unlikely to have any untoward effect. Whatever may be the outcome of the present pourparlers they have reached such a stage that it is practically certain another serious attempt will be made to find a way out of the existing impasse. Despite its nefarious aspects, the Corfu affair appears to have convinced Benito Mussolini that Fascist tactics, however successful at home, are unsuited to the conduct of international diplomacy. His speedy Depoli, from an untenable position was indeed the best proof that he possesses certain essential qualities of statesmanship.

Ultimatum Out of Question

An Italian attempt to apply military pressure to Yugoslavia was never probable, for it would have entailed immediate reprisals, and the Yugoslav army is sufficiently strong to safeguard the national interest and the sovereign dignity of the young kingdom. But the Corfu crisis made clear the additional fact that the consensus of international opinion is opposed to buccaneering exploits, and insists that a peaceable solution shall be sought through negotiation. This sentiment cannot be defied even by the strongest military powers. Consequently everything points to a continuation of the discussions, and all talk of an ultimatum is out of the question.

There is an essential difference between the two problems, Corfu was dangerous, rather than difficult. Fiume is difficult, rather than immediately dangerous. Italy has no use for the port, but is jealous for sovereignty over the people. Yugoslavia does not want the city itself, but needs its shipping facilities so vitally that any arrangement not providing for their untrammelled use will have no chance of durability.

Constant Source of Trouble

For the reason that Yugoslavia cannot risk leaving its commerce at the mercy of Italian legislation, whether exercised by Rome or the Adriatic Diet, Fiume is likely to remain a constant source of trouble unless the Yugoslavs retain sovereignty over its port.

In the nature of things no settlement thoroughly satisfactory to both sides appears possible. But there is every reason to hope the present controversy is on the straight road to a solution. Meantime it is satisfactory to report a resumption of direct negotiations, and the intention of both governments to register the treaties of Rapallo and Santa Margherita with the League of Nations.

GEN. HALLER TO SAIL SEPT. 29

WARSAW, Sept. 17.—Gen. Joseph Haller, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish armies, who is to attend the American Peace Conference at San Francisco as official delegate of the military forces of Poland, will sail from Havre on the steamer La France on Sept. 29.

SIGNOR MARCONI JOINS FASCISTI
MILAN, Sept. 17.—Senator Marconi, the inventor, has been made a member of the Fascist organization in this city. He was admitted at his own request.

INDEX OF THE NEWS SEPTEMBER 17, 1923

General	
Roads Ask Further Fare Increases	1
South Pacific Whaling Expedition	1
China's President Appeal to People	1
Fiume Assembly Resigns	1
Warlike Designs Credited to Reich	1
Spain Plane Attack in Morocco	1
Dry League Replies to Senator Lodge	2
Federal Control of Coal Mines Opposed	2
Bok Prize Jury Names	2
Development of British Oil Fields	2
S. M. Bruce at London Conference	3
Mr. Bok's Advertising Prizes	3
Financial	
Steadier Tone in Stock Trading	3
Stock and Bond Quotations	3
Stock Market Range of Leading Cities	3
New York Curb Fluctuations	3
Steel Trade Sentiment Wavering	3
Sports	
National League Baseball	6
Canadian Track Championship	6
Army Polo Series Tied	6
Archery Notes	6
American League Baseball	7
United States Amateur Golf	7
Three-Cushion Billiards	7
Features	
Educational	4
The Page of the Seven Arts	5
Twilight Tales	10
Aeronautics	11
Art News and Comment	11
The Home Forum	15
Making Trials Profitable	15
On Irish Hills and Byways	15
Editorials	16

SCOTTISH RITE SUPREME COUNCIL,
NORTHERN JURISDICTION, GATHERSNotables in Masonic Work Meet in Eleventh Annual
Meeting of Thirty-Third Degree in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—At the opening of the eleventh annual meeting of the Supreme Council, Thirty-Third Degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, there was a large attendance of members from the 15 states in this jurisdiction, which extends to Delaware on the south and Wisconsin on the west.

Today was passed in preliminary committee meetings actually shaping the matters for legislation in the official sitting of the Supreme Council Tuesday. This morning there assembled in the registration room 1700 members. A much larger registration will be made and the dinner Wednesday evening is expected to have an attendance of 1650.

Among the arrivals at headquarters today were the following who are prominent in the Scottish Rite work: Donalio A. Coroni, thirty-third degree active, representing Venezuela; James Glenville, thirty-third degree active, of Toronto, Ont.; Dr. J. G. Gutierrez, representing Paraguay; Raoul Tolentino, Sovereign Grand Commander of Italy; Alfred F. Webster, Lieutenant Grand Master of Canada; Sir John Gibson, Sovereign Grand Commander of Canada, of Hamilton, Ont.; and Philip T. Malcolm, active thirty-third degree, of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Educational Work
The Council meeting on Tuesday morning will open in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, 315 West Thirty-Fourth Street. After opening in the thirty-third degree for the formal reception of the officers, the Council will be declared open in the fourteenth degree, when invited guests will be welcomed at the gathering. The annual reports submitted will show that there are more than 230,000 Scottish Rite Masons in this jurisdiction. Their deliberations on the promotion of education and their interest in civic affairs, other movements, and the setting forth of world peace is another subject to be reviewed.

At the banquet on Wednesday evening the speakers will be Leon M. Abbott of Boston, Mass., Sovereign Grand Commander of this jurisdiction; Barton Smith, of New York, formerly Governor of New York; Arthur S. Tompkins, Grand Master of Masons in New York State, and Mr. Marshall.

There are 85 names on the roll of eligibles for election to the 33d degree, and such are chosen will receive their honors at the next annual meeting in Boston. Ceremonies of receiving those who were elected at Cleveland last year will take place on Tuesday. In this group are Augustus Thomas, the playwright, and Mr. Tompkins.

On Sunday afternoon there was a notable service in the Scottish Rite Church, 315 West Thirty-Fourth Street, where Washington worshippers. The chapel was thronged with visitors to the Supreme Council and the sermon was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Philip Cook, Bishop of Delaware. He dwelt in his discourse upon religion and Masonry in relation to government. He said in part:

Many of the principles of government which found authoritative utterance, first in the Declaration of Independence, and in the Constitution of the United States, have become commonplace platitudes of modern political life. I am conscious of that even in enumerating some of them, but we must not lose sight of the fact that the platitude is generally accepted, but rarely realized.

Challenged by Same Ideals
We are today beset by the same temptations: challenged by the same idealism, by the same old vision of personal ambition, greed, ignorance, pride and prejudice. The same old worldliness besets the path of unbelief.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston School Committee: Meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 8:30.
Boston Y. M. C. A.: Public musical program, lobby, 6 to 8.
Friends of Soviet Russia: Private showing of motion pictures on Russia, Tremont Temple, 8.
Theaters
Copley—"Mr. Johnson," 8:15.
Keiths-Vaudeville, 8:30.
Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (film), 8:15.
Plymouth—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:30.
St. James—"Nice People," 8:15.
Shubert—"I'll Say She Is," 8:15.
Waldorf—"Runnin' Wild," 8:15.
Tremont—"The Rise of Rell," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS
Pilgrims' Publicity Association: Luncheon, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.
RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tonight
WNAC (Boston)—Hebrew Musical Service.
WGL (Medford Hills)—"Just Boy," by the American Boy Magazine.
WNAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.)—WNAF (New York City)—"The 10 talks: vocal and instrumental selections."
WJZ (Schenectady)—7:45, concert.
WHAZ (Troy)—10, orchestral selections.
WJZ (New York City)—8, "Constitution Day" program.
WOR (New York)—Talks and song recital.
WRC (Washington)—3, violin and piano selections.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Park Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, for one year, \$5.00; for six months, \$3.00; for three months, \$1.75; for one month, 50 cents. Single copies 5 cents. (Printed in U.S.A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

It, the price of anthracite will be still further increased. Should there be such an increase, we urge all consumers to follow the example already set by many in New England and boycott anthracite, in order that the grip of this intolerable Pennsylvania monopoly may be broken for all time.

"The anthracite industry is like a spoiled child. Every time it frets we lose it give it. Let us quit this practice. Let us give it the spanking it deserves. If we do, this spoiled child industry will soon reform its ways. An increase to the consumer at this time should be accepted by all as a signal that the spanking hour has arrived."

The same defiance of law, or willingness to conform only such as meet approval, and the thoughtless weakness of government and disorders in the social life.

If you and I have anything of the spirit of Washington, anything of his understanding of order in government, anything of his sense of responsibility, we shall find a way to try to keep our communities and our country from these pitfalls.

There is still intemperance in government, tyranny of power, dismay in adversity, anarchy based on ignorance, and the nations trying to walk and understand a basis of peace. There is the League of Nations, a promise at least, however faltering today, that every nation should show restraint of experience and discipline. There is Japan, facing her disaster with fortitude. We have a right to be proud that the government of America finds such expression that it has saved more lives than perished in war among the people of Russia, a people whose Government we refuse to recognize.

The response to Japan's needs seems likely to establish bonds of friendship which will bring thoughts of peace between this country and the land of the rising sun for generations to come.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

It, the price of anthracite will be still further increased. Should there be such an increase, we urge all consumers to follow the example already set by many in New England and boycott anthracite, in order that the grip of this intolerable Pennsylvania monopoly may be broken for all time.

"The anthracite industry is like a spoiled child. Every time it frets we lose it give it. Let us quit this practice. Let us give it the spanking it deserves. If we do, this spoiled child industry will soon reform its ways. An increase to the consumer at this time should be accepted by all as a signal that the spanking hour has arrived."

The same defiance of law, or willingness to conform only such as meet approval, and the thoughtless weakness of government and disorders in the social life.

If you and I have anything of the spirit of Washington, anything of his understanding of order in government, anything of his sense of responsibility, we shall find a way to try to keep our communities and our country from these pitfalls.

There is still intemperance in government, tyranny of power, dismay in adversity, anarchy based on ignorance, and the nations trying to walk and understand a basis of peace. There is the League of Nations, a promise at least, however faltering today, that every nation should show restraint of experience and discipline. There is Japan, facing her disaster with fortitude. We have a right to be proud that the government of America finds such expression that it has saved more lives than perished in war among the people of Russia, a people whose Government we refuse to recognize.

The response to Japan's needs seems likely to establish bonds of friendship which will bring thoughts of peace between this country and the land of the rising sun for generations to come.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

Among the early arrivals also were Thomas R. Marshall, formerly Vice-President of the United States; Henry B. Quinn, formerly Governor of New Hampshire; W. T. Durbin, formerly Governor of Indiana; Harry J. Guthrie, formerly Governor of Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York; and Harry Clay Walker, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York, honorary thirty-third degree.

GROWTH OF OPINION
FAVORING DRY LAW
DECLARED MARKED

(Continued from Page 1)

principal thing for a successfully managed prison. He said:

It is necessary to find of equal value in the home, in our educational centers, in our communities, in our reform schools, and in our penitentiaries. If this discipline was thoroughly learned in our home life and at school during our adolescent periods, there would be less of crime and more examples of the higher types of citizenship, which would mean fewer violations of our community laws and from these violations isolations in prisons. But unless these lessons are not acquired before reaching the prison doors, they must of necessity commence there, for no large institution of this type can function without it.

Several hundreds of people cannot live with comfort or benefit to themselves within one inclosure without exercising control and exact degree of respect and consideration for the rights of others and expect to function without strife and discord unless some case who will have a group of men who should be reasonable in its requirements and should be founded in accordance with the same spirit, and if such is the wisdom of liquor prohibition, it should go along with the least possible dissatisfaction and men who appreciate the privileges afforded them.

Other features of this morning were held by the Warden's Association, at which methods of handling prisoners and work for inmates were discussed; and a joint session at which the National Probation Association and the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies members heard papers on correcting criminal tendencies in children and work done by probation officers. This meeting was followed by a luncheon conference at which speakers discussed the relation between probation and the courts, and criminal law.

This afternoon the annual business meeting of the American Prison Association will be held. A dinner to which the association has extended an invitation to all active institution workers, will be served at the Twentieth Century Club at 6:30 p. m.

Tonight is "Boys' Night" on the program of the association congress, and a general session on the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies will be held in Rogers Hall.

The evening program includes addresses by the following: Herbert Hoover, Secretary, Department of Commerce; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; Charles H. Johnson, Secretary, State Board of Charities, Albany, N. Y.; "Young Folks and Old Rhymes," Dr. Helen B. Paulsen; Miss Olive M. Jones, principal, Probation School, F. S. 120, New York City, president of National Education Association.

It is necessary to find of equal value in the home, in our educational centers, in our communities, in our reform schools, and in our penitentiaries. If this discipline was thoroughly learned in our home life and at school during our adolescent periods, there would be less of crime and more examples of the higher types of citizenship, which would mean fewer violations of our community laws and from these violations isolations in prisons. But unless these lessons are not acquired before reaching the prison doors, they must of necessity commence there, for no large institution of this type can function without it.

Several hundreds of people cannot live with comfort or benefit to themselves within one inclosure without exercising control and exact degree of respect and consideration for the rights of others and expect to function without strife and discord unless some case who will have a group of men who should be reasonable in its requirements and should be founded in accordance with the same spirit, and if such is the wisdom of liquor prohibition, it should go along with the least possible dissatisfaction and men who appreciate the privileges afforded them.

Other features of this morning were held by the Warden's Association, at which methods of handling prisoners and work for inmates were discussed; and a joint session at which the National Probation Association and the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies members heard papers on correcting criminal tendencies in children and work done by probation officers. This meeting was followed by a luncheon conference at which speakers discussed the relation between probation and the courts, and criminal law.

This afternoon the annual business meeting of the American Prison Association will be held. A dinner to which the association has extended an invitation to all active institution workers, will be served at the Twentieth Century Club at 6:30 p. m.

Tonight is "Boys' Night" on the program of the association congress, and a general session on the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies will be held in Rogers Hall.

The evening program includes addresses by the following: Herbert Hoover, Secretary, Department of Commerce; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; Charles H. Johnson, Secretary, State Board of Charities, Albany, N. Y.; "Young Folks and Old Rhymes," Dr. Helen B. Paulsen; Miss Olive M. Jones, principal, Probation School, F. S. 120, New York City, president of National Education Association.

It is necessary to find of equal value in the home, in our educational centers, in our communities, in our reform schools, and in our penitentiaries. If this discipline was thoroughly learned in our home life and at school during our adolescent periods, there would be less of crime and more examples of the higher types of citizenship, which would mean fewer violations of our community laws and from these violations isolations in prisons. But unless these lessons are not acquired before reaching the prison doors, they must of necessity commence there, for no large institution of this type can function without it.

Several hundreds of people cannot live with comfort or benefit to themselves within one inclosure without exercising control and exact degree of respect and consideration for the rights of others and expect to function without strife and discord unless some case who will have a group of men who should be reasonable in its requirements and should be founded in accordance with the same spirit, and if such is the wisdom of liquor prohibition, it should go along with the least possible dissatisfaction and men who appreciate the privileges afforded them.

Other features of this morning were held by the Warden's Association, at which methods of handling prisoners and work for inmates were discussed; and a joint session at which the National Probation Association and the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies members heard papers on correcting criminal tendencies in children and work done by probation officers. This meeting was followed by a luncheon conference at which speakers discussed the relation between probation and the courts, and criminal law.

This afternoon the annual business meeting of the American Prison Association will be held. A dinner to which the association has extended an invitation to all active institution workers, will be served at the Twentieth Century Club at 6:30 p. m.

Tonight is "Boys' Night" on the program of the association congress, and a general session on the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies will be held in Rogers Hall.

The evening program includes addresses by the following: Herbert Hoover, Secretary, Department of Commerce; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; Charles H. Johnson, Secretary, State Board of Charities, Albany, N. Y.; "Young Folks and Old Rhymes," Dr. Helen B. Paulsen; Miss Olive M. Jones, principal, Probation School, F. S. 120, New York City, president of National Education Association.

It is necessary to find of equal value in the home, in our educational centers, in our communities, in our reform schools, and in our penitentiaries. If this discipline was thoroughly learned in our home life and at school during our adolescent periods, there would be less of crime and more examples of the higher types of citizenship, which would mean fewer violations of our community laws and from these violations isolations in prisons. But unless these lessons are not acquired before reaching the prison doors, they must of necessity commence there, for no large institution of this type can function without it.

MR. BOK OFFERS 8 ANNUAL PRIZES TO REWARD BETTER ADVERTISING

Harvard Business School's Special Jury to Make Awards for Research, Planning and Display

By The Associated Press
Edward W. Bok has founded a series of eight annual awards for the best newspaper and periodical advertising in the United States and Canada, according to an announcement made today by Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. The awards will consist of a gold medal and \$500 in cash prizes and will be known as the Harvard Advertising Awards to be administered by the Harvard Business School. The awards are offered by Mr. Bok to encourage merit and stimulate improvement in advertising, thereby making it serve business and society more effectively. To the end that truth shall be recognized as the factor of most practical value in advertising, the jury is instructed to lay particular stress on accuracy and fair statement.

The juries of award will be appointed each year by the dean of the Harvard Business School from among trained and experienced business and professional men who are considered especially fitted to serve as judges. It is the hope that men in the advertising field may now receive through the Harvard awards similar recognition to that given by the Pulitzer prizes in the kindred fields of journalism and letters.

For the year October, 1923, to October, 1924, the eight awards will be made under three classifications—for distinguished personal services; for planning and research of advertising campaigns; and for distinguished individual advertisements in newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Canada.

Under the first classification, the jury of award will grant each year the Harvard Advertising Gold Medal for Distinguished Personal Service to the individual deemed to have done the most during the year to raise the standards of advertising. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals, as well as advertising men, will be eligible for this honor.

Three Awards of \$1500 Each
Under the second classification, "for planning and research," there will be three awards of \$1500 each; one for the national campaign deemed the most conspicuous for the excellence of its plan and execution; another for the best local campaign; the third will be for scientific research in advertising for the year adjudged most conspicuous because it has either (A) brought about economy or secured efficiency in advertising by producing information of general value in furthering the knowledge and science of advertising or (B) has reduced or precluded unwise and wasteful expenditure in a specific advertising program.

The third classification, "for distinguished individual advertisements," carries four Harvard awards of \$1000 each, for:
1—The advertisement most effective

for scientific research in advertising under the classification planning and research, sufficient evidence should be submitted to show the scientific basis and practical value of the research.

For the current year in all awards, only advertising published, or advertising research conducted wholly or in part during the period from October, 1923, to October, 1924, are eligible for consideration. Only advertising campaigns which have been directed primarily through the media of newspapers or periodicals may be submitted.

Awards, which will be announced for the first year during the first week of January, 1925, or as soon thereafter as practicable, will include, in the case of awards of money given to individuals, appropriate certificates to the successful contestant and to any firm or corporation with which he may be directly associated.

In a forthcoming article in the Atlantic Monthly Mr. Bok in explaining his reasons for founding these awards says in part:

Now, with returning prosperity, the volume of advertising is again not only large, but increasing, until we face the astounding fact that over \$1,000,000,000 is spent on advertising in one year, divided, according to the plausible figures of an advertising expert, about as follows:

Newspapers \$600,000,000
Direct Advertising 300,000,000
Trade Papers 100,000,000
Farm Papers 20,000,000
Electric and Painted Signs 10,000,000
Demonstrations 20,000,000
Window Displays 10,000,000
Posters 10,000,000
Street Cars 10,000,000
Motors 10,000,000
Programmes 5,000,000

Total \$1,254,000,000

Better Advertising
The day of the advertisement is certainly here.

It was this note that was struck last spring by the editor of Collier's Weekly, Mr. Richard J. Walsh, himself an expert writer on advertisements, in an editorial which came to my attention. The 1922 awards in the series of Pulitzer prizes had just been announced by the trustees of Columbia University, and the editorial aptly asked: "Here are awards for the best play, the best biography, the best newspaper editorial, the best novel, the best book of poems, and so on. Why has not the time come for someone to encourage better advertising writing by offering an award for the best advertisement during a year?"

In other words, the recognition of the fact that the day of haphazard advertising is over; that the advertisement must, in its structural quality, be regarded as a unit of effective art, and that thought in planning and execution must be an integral part of an advertising campaign. It is as a helpful factor in these aspects of the field of advertising that the Harvard awards are given in a circular issued by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. To insure consideration all manuscripts and advertisements must be received at the office of the secretary of the Harvard Business School by noon, Oct. 10, 1924.

Submit Problems
Individuals and firms submitting advertisements are asked also to submit manuscripts describing the problems and objectives involved in planning the campaign. For the award

shown that it was opposed to the Anglicizing of the system. The Government was compelled to postpone, and eventually to withdraw, a provision in the Air Force Bill that the definition of "active service" should be that given in the British Army Act.

A Two-Edged Sword
Some members, too, regard the proposal for co-operation in foreign policy as being in the nature of a two-edged sword. Therefore they would prefer to continue the present system of consultation on questions in which the Commonwealth is vitally interested, leaving the remainder of the affairs of international relationship to be dealt with by the mother country. Members holding these views are mainly on the Labor side, and it is probable that Mr. Bruce will find sufficient support to enable him to have his own ideas adopted.

The Prime Minister opposed a suggestion that had been made for an Empire Parliament, on the ground that such a body would interfere with the rights of the self-governing dominions. He favored the appointment by the dominions of resident ministers—that is full members of the Cabinet in London—instead of high commissioners as at present. In conjunction with this would be more frequent meetings of the Imperial Conference—at least, once every two years.

By announcing his intentions in Parliament Mr. Bruce has at least given members a chance to criticize them. Thus he will go to England fortified with a complete knowledge of the feeling of the House on all vital matters, and the people of Australia will be able to take a more intelligent interest in the progress of the deliberations of the conference. The innovation is one that should be followed in regard to all future conferences.

Mr. Bruce said that the outstanding questions to be dealt with were those of foreign policy and defense. And the basic theory of his program is Empire co-operation in foreign relations, in defense, and in trade. The probabilities are that, as leader of the dominant parties in the House, he will receive endorsement of the general outline of the policy he laid down.

In regard to defense the House has

DRIVE TO DESTROY LIQUOR FORWARDED

Suit Against Warehouse for Missing Wet Goods Gives Impetus to Campaign

Impetus to the campaign for the destruction of seized liquors directly the filing of a federal suit for \$20,000 against the Massachusetts Storage Warehouse, 2026 Washington Street, because of alleged failure to find 10 barrels of whisky, said to have been left at the warehouse Feb. 15.

The writ opening the suit is filed by Elihu D. Stone, Assistant United States Attorney, with Mr. Keville, United States Marshal, who has custody of all federally seized liquor when it is ordered by court writ to be disposed of. It is stated that the latter, under United States District Court's orders, let the 10 barrels at the warehouse, and on searching for the wet goods when they were later ordered forfeited to the Government, could not find them.

Proves Need of Destroying
Dry officials, who refuse to permit the use of their names, point out that the suit proves the necessity of destroying seized liquor at once instead of storing it as at present, in some cases for two and three years. The 10 barrels of whisky, they point out, were seized as long ago as Aug. 8, 1921, from William J. Woodcock, 126 Heywood Street, Pittsburgh, and Corbelius B. O'Connor, 134 Heywood Street, Pittsburgh. Out liquor has been in the Boston warehouse, which, in the Springfield Armory is the resting place in the State of all federally seized liquors, even longer than the two years of the whisky in question, it is asserted. Some has been in the warehouse rooms from earliest days of enforcement, records of which have been lost, while the dry agents who took it have left the service. In such cases this liquor has no chance of being returned to owners, it is said, yet it is being held at government expense.

Paying \$10,000 a Month
According to Elmer C. Potter, federal enforcement officer in the State, the Government is paying \$10,000 a month for the warehouse services. Before last September, Mr. Potter told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the rent was twice this amount. Other arrangements for disposal of the liquor have been urged upon Washington, Mr. Potter says, who points out that he is not responsible either for the delay in destroying liquor which is hindered by legal difficulties, or the use of the Washington Street warehouse, contract for which was made before his appointment.

The warehouse is not bonded, and is in private hands. Only one federal agent is on the premises, it is said, in person the other day, a man charged with all liquor brought in and taken out for the Government.

GOOD GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION SEEKS \$23,000 FOR BUDGET
Contributions of \$23,000 are being asked by the Good Government Association to carry on its regular work for 1923-4 and additional tasks in connection with revision of the city charter and the "taking of an aggressive position to maintain and extend sound methods for financing municipal needs." Donations may be sent to William H. Potter, treasurer, 502 Barrister Hall, Boston 9.

Regarding the activities of the association, the September bulletin says: The work of this association is the most powerful single factor influencing the result of municipal elections. The

MAJ. GEN. JAMES GUTHRIE HARBORD, now president of the Radio Corporation, is serving as chief of staff of the American Expeditionary Force and as chief of the American Military Mission to Armenia in 1919.

Dr. Ellen Pitts Pendleton, president of Wellesley College.

Dr. Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, who formerly served on the faculties of Northwestern University and the University of Chicago.

William Allen White, of Emporia, Kan., editor and novelist, who was sent to France as observer by the American Red Cross in 1917, and who was a delegate to the Russian Conference at Prinkipo in 1919.

Brand Whitlock, formerly Ambassador to Belgium.

"These seven have been chosen," the policy committee explained, "after many weeks of careful consideration, on the basis of selection which aimed not at securing a jury made up of representatives of varied groups and sections, but which program as getting seven men and women generally recognized to be eminently fitted by capacity and experience to deal with the exceedingly difficult and complex subject of our international relations. The committee regarded the work of the jurors as a highly important judicial task, requiring distinctive abilities and experience."

The jury is expected to reach its decision by Jan. 1. All plans must be in by Nov. 15. Fifty thousand dollars will be paid to the winner as soon as the jury makes its decision. The other 50,000 when the plan has passed the Senate, or when it has demonstrated that it has popular support.

The committee in charge of the award plans to submit the winning plan to the American people for a nationwide vote in January. In this 60 national organizations will cooperate. It is expected that the plan will be presented to the Senate by Feb. 1.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Margaret V. Tull, Sacramento, Cal.
Miss Gloria Faith Raunick, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Irwin H. Raunick, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Schuh, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Bux, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Miss Florence Matthews, New York City.

RESTAURANTS
PORTLAND, ORE.
THE SIGN OF THE ROSE
Luncheon 11:30 to 2:30
Dinner 2:30 to 5:30
BROADWAY, YAMHILL BLDG.
Broadway at Yamhill Street
Telephone Main 600

The Washington Cafeteria
311 Washington St., between 5th and 6th
Is now owned by
MEISTER BRANDS
Formerly of the American Cafeteria
Same good old service and quality.

Knickerbocker
Broadway and Stark
Henry Thiele
Cafe
One of Portland's Finest
Eating Establishments
Sixth and Alder Streets

THE OYSTER LOAF
Everything good to eat
64 Broadway
PORTLAND, ORE.

TAXI SERVICE
PORTLAND, ORE.
BLACK AND WHITE TAXIS
Bradyway 0098
Why Pay More?
Please tell the driver you saw our ad in
The Christian Science Monitor

RESTAURANTS
DETROIT, MICH.
BELTRAMINI & RUSH, Caterers
7017-7021 Woodward Avenue
Table d'Hôte Luncheons and Dinners
Also a la Carte Service
Estimates given for Weddings, Dinners, etc.

LOS ANGELES
Two Quality Cafeterias
ARBOR
308-311 West Fourth Street
Strictly home cooked foods
by women cooks only and
under the personal management
of C. O. MANFRAK, Proprietor

LA PALMA
713 West Third Street
Breakfast
LUNCHEON .25
DINNER .50
THE PLATE and the PLATTER
Luncheon 9.00 Dinner \$1.00

SCOTCH TEA ROOM
(Formerly at 21 E. 67th Street)
110 East 31st St. NEW YORK
Special Prices During the Summer
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON .25
DINNER .50
THE PLATE and the PLATTER
Luncheon 9.00 Dinner \$1.00

OLDs, Wortman & King
GENERAL DEPARTMENT STORE
10th, West Park, Morrison and Alder Streets
PORTLAND, OREGON

NEW SUITS
NEW HATS
NEW DRESSES
NEW WRAPS
NEW BLOUSES
NEW ACCESSORIES
"It Always Pays to Buy at Meier & Frank's"

Meier & Frank Co.
THE QUALITY STORE
OF THE PORTLAND, OREGON

DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH OIL FIELDS NEEDS AMERICAN HELP

Remoteness of Oil Regions of Empire Explains Lack of Exploitation and Small Production

This is the second of a series of articles by a recognized British authority on this subject. This article deals with the British Empire's oil resources in the Western Hemisphere. Other articles on the general subject will follow at regular intervals.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The truth is that it has not yet become a paying proposition to develop the more inaccessible regions of the potentially oil-bearing earth. The oil industry is only 83 years old commercially, and has not yet emerged from the era of cheap, flush production.

That is the economic answer to the political accusation that Great Britain has been "sitting on its oil resources." Comparing the proximity of oil wells to oil markets in the United States with the remoteness of the oil regions of the British Empire, it is remarkable that the production of the latter has attained even 2 per cent of the world's total output of oil.

But neither the world's oil nor the oil of the British Empire will ever be extracted by the capital and enterprise of one nation alone. A brief review of the scattered oil fields of the British Empire will show how far American help in particular, is needed.

British Oil Regions
Consider, in the first place, British oil regions in the Western Hemisphere. Last year these yielded the insignificant production of 2,824,000 barrels—2,445,000 barrels from Trinidad and 179,000 barrels from Canada. There is oil in British Guiana, but that is not likely to be developed before Venezuela.

There are more oil possibilities, it is said, in Barbados, relative to its size, which is only 166 square miles, than in Trinidad, which covers 1754 square miles, but the British Union Oil Company, controlled by the shipping magnate, Lord Inverforth, has sunk a third of a million pounds in this little island without proving oil in commercial quantities. So Trinidad and Canada remain the only British oil producers in the west.

Canada presents the greatest need for American oil help. It does not produce 2 per cent of the oil it consumes. The old fields of Ontario are only kept alive by occasional strikes of oil, chiefly in the search for natural gas. Yet the area of Canada is larger than that of the United States. There are the vast frozen fastnesses of its northwest territories where oil is known to exist.

Gas Field Developed
In Alberta the presence of oil has been proved, but the chief commercial result has so far been the development of a great gas field. The drilling operations conducted last year in the Fraser River valley in British Columbia and in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, failed to bring in any producing wells. Much, therefore, remains to be done. Much more capital and courage are needed before Canada can be thoroughly tested with the drill.

It is fitting that an American organization has for many years set the lead. The Imperial Oil Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil, handles probably 90 per cent of the oil moved in Canada. In 1919 it began drilling

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 17 (Special).—The State Sunday School Convention for 1923 will be held here Oct. 17, 18, and 19. The program, as in former years, will be divided equally between general sessions with inspirational addresses, convention business, and institute periods devoted to the study of the concrete problems of the Sunday school. The convention reality will include the following well-known leaders in religious education:

Prof. Herman U. Leedy of Youngstown, O., who will have charge of the music; Dr. Hugh S. Magill, international secretary; the Rev. Warren T. Foulsh of Chicago, a specialist in Young People's work; Mrs. Maude Junkin Baldwin of Boston, formerly international superintendent of children's work; Dr. Thomas S. Evans, New York City, international director of the Daily Vacation Bible School Association, and Dr. John T. Davis of New Britain, Conn.

STAIGER'S
for
"The World's Finest FOOTWEAR and wide awake Service"
288 Morrison Street
CORBETT BUILDING
PORTLAND, OREGON

JULIUS R. BLACK ACCOUNTANT
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
Service rendered in any part of the American or foreign field.
Investigations, Appraisals and Audits of Engineering, Industrial and Mercantile Enterprises.
Cable Address "Black," Codes Western Union, Liebers, ABC-516
PORTER BLDG., PORTLAND, ORE.

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Clothes in Portland
TWO STORES
Fifth at Alder and W. Park
Cuts for Women at 806 Wash.
Upholstering, Refinishing, 183 Grand Ave.
and Repairing, 100 Cor. Belmont
Furnaces made to order. PORTLAND, OREGON

THE DeLuxe Furniture Shop
EAST
500 Grand Ave.
Furnishings made to order. PORTLAND, OREGON

"GOOD SENSE SHOES"
Their Quality and Price, together with our excellent service, will surely please you.
THE KNIGHT SHOE
KNIGHT SHOE CO., INC.
842 Morrison, near Broadway
PORTLAND, OREGON

Jewelry of Quality
It is the consistent policy of this house to give our customers the same thoughtful consideration that we ourselves would expect. The benefit of our long experience in the jewelry business is yours.
CARL GREVE
"The Square Deal Jeweler"
351 MORRISON STREET, PORTLAND

RUE DE LA PAIX CHOCOLATES
The only chocolates in the world
\$2 a Pound
Shipped Prepared to Any
World for Order at Once

Sipman Wolfe & Co.
"Merchandise of Merit Only"
PORTLAND, OREGON

Our Illustrated Catalogue of Reliable Furs
Now Ready for Distribution
Gratis—On Request
Hudson Bay Fur Co.
West Park & Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

One of the Pacific Northwest's Great Banks
Correspondence invited from the four corner United States.
THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
PORTLAND, ORE.

Metropolitan News Co. 378 First St.
S. J. Rich Store No. 1
S. J. Rich Store No. 2
8th and Washington Sts.
Oscar T. Olsen, Multnomah Hotel
Oscar T. Olsen, Morgan Bldg.
Oregon Auto Stage Term. New Stand.
Park and Yamhill Sts.
C. Wm. Palmer, Yamhill and 5th Sts.
Portland Hotel

Trail Candy Shop
349 Morrison St., Portland, Oregon

The Christian Science Monitor
is for sale on the following news stands in
Portland, Ore.:
Metropolitan News Co., 378 First St.
S. J. Rich Store No. 1
S. J. Rich Store No. 2
8th and Washington Sts.
Oscar T. Olsen, Multnomah Hotel
Oscar T. Olsen, Morgan Bldg.
Oregon Auto Stage Term. New Stand.
Park and Yamhill Sts.
C. Wm. Palmer, Yamhill and 5th Sts.
Portland Hotel

New Autumn Apparel
NEW SUITS
NEW HATS
NEW DRESSES
NEW WRAPS
NEW BLOUSES
NEW ACCESSORIES
"It Always Pays to Buy at Meier & Frank's"

Meier & Frank Co.
THE QUALITY STORE
OF THE PORTLAND, OREGON

Trail Candy Shop
349 Morrison St., Portland, Oregon

The Christian Science Monitor
is for sale on the following news stands in
Portland, Ore.:
Metropolitan News Co., 378 First St.
S. J. Rich Store No. 1
S. J. Rich Store No. 2
8th and Washington Sts.
Oscar T. Olsen, Multnomah Hotel
Oscar T. Olsen, Morgan Bldg.
Oregon Auto Stage Term. New Stand.
Park and Yamhill Sts.
C. Wm. Palmer, Yamhill and 5th Sts.
Portland Hotel

Trail Candy Shop
349 Morrison St., Portland, Oregon

The Christian Science Monitor
is for sale on the following news stands in
Portland, Ore.:
Metropolitan News Co., 378 First St.
S. J. Rich Store No. 1
S. J. Rich Store No. 2
8th and Washington Sts.
Oscar T. Olsen, Multnomah Hotel
Oscar T. Olsen, Morgan Bldg.
Oregon Auto Stage Term. New Stand.
Park and Yamhill Sts.
C. Wm. Palmer, Yamhill and 5th Sts.
Portland Hotel

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary"

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Sept. 15
BELASCO THEATRE, beginning Sept. 11, David Belasco presents Mrs. Fiske in "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," a light comedy, by St. John Irvine. The cast:

Mrs. Constance... Winifred Fraser
 Sheila... Nora Swinburne
 Geoffrey... Gladys Burgess
 Sir Henry Constance... K. C. M. G.
 Rev. Canon Peter Constance... M. A.
 Orlando Daly
 Mary Westlake... Mrs. Fiske
 Tori... Nance Kondo
 Mr. Hobbs... A. P. Kaye
 Jenny... Audrey Cameron
 Ellen... Gladys Burgess
 Miss Mimms... Florence Edney
 Mr. Beeby... Lennox Pawle

"A very remarkable woman," says the Rev. Canon Peter Constance, referring to Mary Westlake, in St. John Irvine's new play, "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," at the Belasco Theatre. "A very remarkable woman," echo those in the audience, referring to Mrs. Fiske, the star of the performance.

The word electrical has been used almost as often to describe the work of Mrs. Fiske as the word whimsical has been used in connection with the work of J. M. Barrie, and yet there does not seem to be any other word that just describes the kind of admiring response the acting of this actress calls forth. An evening spent in the theater with Mrs. Fiske is an evening spent in the midst of mental fireworks. There is searching penetration, caustic at times, but no one gets hurt in the process, which is perhaps the most remarkable thing about Mrs. Fiske's art. Indulged pyrotechnics sometimes carry a sting. Mrs. Fiske's shafts of wit are not of such. The play never comes away from one of her performances with an afterglow of regret. It is spectacular fencing, but the tip ends of the foils are buttoned with gentle humor, so that no one is harmed.

Nor does it matter much what the play is about, or whether it be a good

play, or bad. Mrs. Fiske goes right on, as though the play were worthy her genius, and the use of the words great actress and genius are justified when referring to this artist of the American stage. We have become so accustomed to seeing Mrs. Fiske in a play unworthy her talent that we go to see her knowing that if she is called upon by the playwright to recite numerals from one to five thousand, she will do it in a way that will convince us that we have just sat through a sparkling comedy, or a drama or a tragedy. Whatever she tells us she is playing, that it is, as far as we are concerned, and this is the test of great acting.

"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary" is not a bad play. It is just, in the main, ordinary, with a conventional plot, one very laughable situation, a few thoroughly clever lines, and many halting and labored epigrams. Mr. Irvine's best work is in his character drawing. His characters, as a whole, ring true, even though the lines he gives them to speak are often stilted and forced.

The plot concerns an unconventional actress, Mary Westlake, who indulges a whim to spend a week-end at the conventional country home of a young poetic dramatist and proceeds to stir up the entire household with her vagaries. She then passes on to her acting duties in London, untouched and unscathed by the adventure.

The best thing about "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary" is the fact that Mrs. Fiske and a fine company are playing in it. She frolics through the play, with keen relish for every moment, and the audience relishes her work with the same keenness. Fine portrayals of characters that are real are presented by those sterling actors, C. Aubrey Smith, A. P. Kaye, Lennox Pawle, Orlando Daly, and a newcomer, Francis Lister; and excellent performances are given by Winifred Fraser, Nora Swinburne, and Florence Edney; but Mrs. Fiske's delightful performance is worth traveling many miles to see. F. L. S.



A Mannheim Garden City House

Lithography and Its Prophet

A LITTLE booklet, well printed in an edition limited to 500 copies, would have its charm for the lover of limited editions even if the subject made no special appeal to him. Fitz Roy Carrington and the Merry-mountain Press, between them, have just produced such a booklet—the paper good, the text clear, a pleasant page and a neat cover—and no doubt 500 collectors will quickly exhaust the edition, though the subject, as well as the title, is "Lithography," and the art of lithography today appeals chiefly to the artist.

I am not sure that Bolton Brown, the author of this small book of 27 pages, helps very much to increase the interest of the general public or the art patron. He is an enthusiast, but narrow in his enthusiasm, and sometimes it would seem that as Senefelder is the inventor of lithography, so Mr. Brown looks upon himself as its prophet, the one voice crying in the wilderness to a deaf and stubborn world. It cannot but be discouraging to the layman, and the artist too, to discover that an art which was invented over a century ago and for a while enjoyed a greater popularity than any other of the graphic arts should have such a poor record to show, producing in all these years a mere sprinkling of masters, and should today be hopelessly misunderstood by all save Mr. Brown and a forlorn few of the elect.

Into his reasons for this misunderstanding, it is useless now to go. If Mr. Brown's voice has been unheard, it has not been altogether unheeded. We all know what he thinks of stones and crayons and transfers—the transfer to him anathema. We know also what he thinks of the autographic quality of the lithograph, and upon this point there is no lithographer who is not in accord with him. But he has never set forth as clearly, so far as I can remember, the limitations of the art, according to his creed, and it is just here that most artists disagree with him, and, indeed, it is because he persists in seeing in lithography so limited a medium that he has met with indifferent success as his prophet.

He leaves no doubt as to what in his opinion the limitations are, though he does not give them that name. The lithograph made with crayon on the stone itself, he says, "is of chief interest to us, for, allowing it to include as subsidiary adjuncts occasional stumping, scraping, and accents with pen or brush, it is the art in which all the great early masters worked, and the only one in which it was possible to achieve the results which they did achieve. It is still the only one in which it is possible to achieve results which are comparable therewith." Other methods may be a field for adventures and experiments but they are "outclassed" by this drawing with crayon on stone—"crayonstone," Mr. Brown calls it. He seems to contradict himself at the end of his essay when he says that lithography "is capable of more than people have any idea of." But this must mean capable of in ways of "subsidiary" experiment.

Denmark boasts of two eminent Shakespeare students and writers, belonging to two different generations, and in many ways viewing their subject from different, not to say opposite angles—Prof. Georg Brandes, the world-famed critic, and August Goll, a judge by profession.

M. Goll, a keen observer, has just published a fresh volume of Shakespeare studies. That he should deal perhaps most subtly with "The Merchant of Venice" is only what one might expect. He admits that Portia's verdict may be termed brutal, viewed from a certain angle; but, judged from the standpoint of true and deep humanity, judgment could only go against Shylock. The learned judge deals with several other Shakespeare plays in his new volume, which will certainly add to his literary reputation.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

Northeastern University
 WORCESTER Y. M. C. A. DIVISION
 Courses in Law, Accounting, Engineering, Business Administration
 Call or Send for Catalogue
 766 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

Clark School
 The School of Results
 Open daily 9-5. Call, write or telephone
 Every graduate guaranteed a lucrative position.
 Our knowledge every graduate is profitably employed.
 SECRETARIAL ACCOUNTING BUSINESS
 CORRESPONDENCE SALESMANSHIP
 260 Boylston Street, Thorndike Building, Boston
 Back Bay 5006

Board for Children
 Experienced teacher will open her home for children requiring special care and training. P. O. Box 4249, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

BRYANT & STRATTON
 COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
 BOSTON
 INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION GIVEN BY
 COMPETENT EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTORS
 ACCOUNTING - BOOKKEEPING - BUSINESS
 ADMINISTRATION - STENOGRAPHY - SECRETARIAL
 DUTIES - COMMERCIAL TEACHING - CIVIL SERVICE
 59th Year begins Sept. 4. Evening Session begins Sept. 24
 LIMITED REGISTRATION - EARLY APPLICATION ADVISABLE
 New Bulletin upon request
 500 CANVASSERS OR SOLICITORS EMPLOYED
 J. W. BLAISDELL, Prin., 334 Boylston St., Boston
 Office open evenings
 this week Wed., Thurs., Friday

Architecture

German Garden

City Movements

Mannheim, Germany

Special Correspondence

THE movement toward garden cities in Germany, after a standstill of nearly eight years, is beginning to recover from the effects of the World War and is gaining new influence. The urgency of the housing problem and the dwindling of all possibility of private enterprise in building new houses made municipal action necessary, and the communities willing to build often chose the way of subsidizing already existing copartnership tenants.

In 1902 the German Garden City Association was founded with the object of introducing into Germany whatever seemed practicable of the English plans. During its first years the young association met with much skepticism and even ridicule, and the scarcity of its means forced it to proceed very carefully. From the outset its chief object was not to build entirely new cities in a country district, but to create garden suburbs for the immediate relief of existing towns. Other essential features were that the increment in land values should be expended for the benefit of the whole community whose property the estate should continue to be and that only a leasehold interest—that is to say an interest for a fixed term of years—should be given to the copartnership tenants.

Though the garden city idea gained a good many friends in Germany, it took several years before any practical steps were taken. In 1908 Karl Schmidt, director of the German Hand-craft Works, wanted to transplant his works, artisans and laborers from the city of Dresden and thus became the promoter of the garden village of Hellerau which was built on the lines advocated by the Garden City Association and planned by some of the best German architects, such as Hermann Muthesius and Richard Riemerschmidt. The artistic style of this garden city, its quaint and pretty cottages, and lovely gardens has often been praised. From the very beginning it tried to be more than an ordinary community. Its object was to become a real center of art and culture. The Swiss musician Jacques Dalcroze chose it as the temporary site of his School of Eurythmics, and soon his pupils from all parts of the world began to arrive. He also taught the village children to dance and sing, and the school-festivals arranged by his school soon gained a more than local fame.

In the same year as Hellerau, the Garden Cities of Karlsruhe and Nuremberg were founded. In 1909 fol-

lowed three others, among them that of Koenigsberg in Prussia, in 1910 those of Hamburg and Mannheim. Most of these were garden suburbs, chiefly designed to secure healthy and adequate housing for the working classes proper. All of them developed very rapidly, and would probably have grown considerably in size and influence had not the war cut short their auspicious career.

During the war only very few streets were added to the existing Garden Cities, and no new colonies were founded. The enormous rise in the prices of all building material made it necessary to deviate from the plan hitherto followed by the promoters of the Garden City movement, namely, never to build flats. It became necessary to economize as much as possible, and this could only be done by building two-family houses. It was the only way of building economically without sacrificing too many of the basic ideas of the Garden City Association.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—E. H. Sothorn and Julia Marlowe will play their Shakespearean engagement at Johnson's Theater, opening with "Cymbeline" on Oct. 2.

Molnar's "The Swan" has been placed in rehearsal by Charles Frohman Inc. Eva Le Gallienne will have the leading role.

Minnie Dupree will play the part of Mrs. Burns in Lady Merton Gill and the "Merton of the Movies" which the Independent Theater will present at the Greenwich Village Theater, beginning Oct. 15. Like Miss Vollmer's "Sun-Up," "The Shame Woman" is about the mountain people of North Carolina.

"Queen Victoria," a play by David Carl and Walter Pritchard Eaton, has been selected by Equity Players for early production.

"Robert E. Lee," by John Drinkwater, will have a production in New York this season by William Harris Jr.

Neil Martin and Jean May have been engaged to play Merton Gill and the "Merton of the Movies" company that George C. Tyler and Hugh Ford are organizing to present the Wilson-Kaufmann-Connelly comedy on tour, starting at the Lyceum Theater in Rochester Oct. 8.

Frieda Inescort will play the daughter of the house in "Windows," the Theater Guild's first production, opening Oct. 8 at The Garrick.

The New York music season will be opened tonight with the presentation of "Aida" by the San Carlo Grand Opera Company at the Century Theater. The San Carlo's New York season will extend five weeks. The company will then tour the United States.

other medium for expression, and the field is still quite open for further experiments." Nor does he look upon these experiments as merely "subsidiary," as Mr. Brown does, as leading to methods already "outclassed." He sees the chance for color lithographs as original and beautiful as Japanese color prints and yet wholly western in character. He believes that much of value to the artist is to be discovered in the use of transfer paper, for "I hold that the real matter lies in the results produced and that the possibilities of the transfer and its combination with work on the stone are not yet fully explored."

You can see by his references to the work of his contemporaries that his sympathy always is with the attempts to widen, not to narrow, the scope of lithography, of which he is a master, and that he knows it is better to free an art from its artificial restrictions than to keep it in subjection to them. I think there are few artists who, though they might differ from him in detail, would not agree that there is more hope for the art of lithography in admitting with him its future possibilities, than in adhering with Mr. Brown to the one method—the early Briton painted blue of lithography.

"The Man Who Wouldn't Talk," a comedy by Harold Gammans and music by George Lowell Tracy and others, was the first production of the season at the Community Theater, New London, Conn.

GIVEN 1923 ATLAS With Maps of New Europe

To the readers of The Christian Science Monitor who take advantage of this offer now made in connection with Webster's

New International Dictionary

The Only Grand Prize (Highest Award) given to Panama-Pacific International Exposition was granted to Webster's New International Dictionary for superiority of educational merit.

Words of Recent Interest
 rotogravure, flag day, vitamin, fourth dimension, skiff, fascists, realist, overhead, soviet, blue cross, campfire, girl, Estonia, Devil Dog, broadcast. These are but a few from the thousands of late words—all clearly defined in this Great Work.

The Merriam Webster—
 A Complete Reference Library in Dictionary Form—with nearly 8,000 pages and type matter equivalent to a 15-volume Encyclopedia, all in a single volume. India-Paper Edition in Rich, Full Red Leather or Government Test Tan Buckram Binding, also Regular Edition in strong Red Fabricoid, can now be secured by readers of The Christian Science Monitor on the following remarkably easy terms:

The entire work (with complete 1923 Atlas)
 Delivered for \$1.00 and easy monthly payments thereafter
 (In United States and Canada)

on SUPERIOR INDIA PAPER
 Reduced About ONE-HALF
 In Thickness and Weight

India-Paper EDITION
 Printed on thin, opaque, strong, superior India Paper. It has an excellent printing surface, resulting in remarkably clear impressions of type and illustrations. What a satisfaction to own the new Merriam Webster in a form so light and so convenient to use! This edition is only about one-half the thickness and weight of the regular edition. Size 12 1/2 in. x 9 1/4 in. x 2 1/2 in., Weight 8 1/2 lbs.

Regular-Paper Edition
 Printed on strong book paper of the highest quality. Size 12 1/2 in. x 9 1/4 in. x 5 1/2 in., Weight 16 1/2 lbs.
 Both Editions are printed from the same plates and indexed.

Over 407,000 Vocabulary Terms, and, in addition, 12,000 Biographical Names, nearly 32,000 Geographical Subjects, besides thousands of other References. Nearly 3,000 Pages. Over 6,000 Illustrations.

"To have this work in the home is like sending the whole family to college."
 The only dictionary with the New Divided Page, characterized as "A Stroke of Genius."

THE ATLAS
 Is the 1923 "New Reference Atlas of the World," containing 148 pages, with 96 pages of maps, beautifully printed in color, including changes brought about by the Great War. New Census figures, Parcel-Post Guide, etc., all handsomely bound in red cloth, size 9 x 12 1/2.

TO THOSE WHO MAIL THIS COUPON AT ONCE!
 G. & C. MERRIAM CO. Home Office Department 5 Springfield, Mass.
 (Publishers of Genuine Webster Dictionaries for over 75 years.)
 Please send me free of all obligation or expense a copy of "Merriam's Wrinkles," containing an amusing "Test in Pronunciation" (with key) entitled "The Americanization of Curves"; also "125 Interesting Questions" with references to their answers, and striking "Facsimile Color-Plate" of the new binding. Please include specimen pages of India and Regular paper with terms of your free Atlas offer on Webster's New International Dictionary to The Christian Science Monitor reader.

Name.....
 Address.....
 C. S. M.

GIANTS HOLD THEIR ADVANTAGE WELL

Little Reason Now to Concede Reds or Pittsburgh More Than Outside Chance

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	87	54	.617
Cincinnati	82	58	.589
Pittsburgh	81	59	.575
Chicago	74	65	.532
St. Louis	72	67	.518
Brooklyn	65	74	.468
Philadelphia	45	94	.325
Boston	42	97	.301

RESULTS SATURDAY
Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 1.
Brooklyn 13, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 3, New York 2.
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 0.
RESULTS SUNDAY
Cincinnati 2, Boston 4.
New York 10, Chicago 6.
St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 2.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK
Monday—Boston at Pittsburgh; New York at Chicago; Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Tuesday—Boston at Pittsburgh; New York at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Wednesday—Boston at Pittsburgh; New York at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Thursday—New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at Chicago.
Friday—New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Saturday—Boston at St. Louis; New York at Pittsburgh; Philadelphia at Cincinnati; Philadelphia at Chicago.

As the National League season approaches a close, there is little reason to suspect that the New York champions will slip so far from grace as to permit either Cincinnati or Pittsburgh to usurp the leadership. Of course, the final "crucial" series with these teams are yet to take place, and the Giants may lose a few games even before they begin; but the second and third-place teams have shown themselves to be of such meager caliber that even the loss of the coming series with St. Louis, should that take place, need not discourage the titheholders. Cincinnati has had all it can do in order to break even with the take-end clubs of the circuit, let alone make things interesting for the J. J. McGraw clan. The Reds, starting with high hopes, have simply lacked the experience as a unit that a championship team must possess. With Pittsburgh it is slightly different, but the present table of games won and lost is all in McGraw's favor.

Entering Pittsburgh next Thursday, the Giants will take with them one of the weakest pitching staffs that ever graced a modern world's championship aspirant. There is not one man on New York's staff who can be relied upon to stay in there throughout a nine-inning game. It was the same last year; but McGraw somehow has the knack of getting the most out of his players in a world's series, particularly his box performers. They, however, should show some signs now of coming to their senses, and of not coming to terms, presumably, before the third New York autumn classic gets under way.

If Pittsburgh still sees any encouragement in its loss of a flag, it is in this selfsame weakness of the Giants' pitching department, and the final clash of the season between these perennial rivals will be slightly different, for even if the title is a practical Giant certainty, the real action in that series will take place on the first and second days, when the Phillies may make a figure they have an outside chance. After that, if New York has still maintained its ascendancy, the series may lapse into something like the rout of two seasons ago, when the Giants piled up runs almost without limit on their fallen Pittsburgh foe. The answer, in response to the difference between the two teams, lies chiefly in reserve strength.

The Chicago-St. Louis-Brooklyn trilogy continues rapidly, and the fans of the middle west and Flatbush, but the last named team now is just about out of first division consideration. Without a doubt, the batting aces, Rogers Hornsby, the Cardinal team does not loom so favorably, either. Seventh position still is in dispute between the Boston Braves and Philadelphia. The Phillies look better to an impartial observer, but the Braves are known to have the quality of doing the unexpected, and they may improve upon last year's eight-place finish.

Canada Claims Men of Olympic Caliber

Track and Field Meet Throws Light on Future Material

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 16 (Special).—Some excellent material, although still in the rough stage, was produced by the annual Canadian track and field championship which was held here yesterday before some 5000 people. While none of the existing Canadian records were broken in the 19 championship events, five "maritime" records were broken and two others were equaled. Members of the Canadian Olympic Committee, who were in attendance, expressed themselves as satisfied that there are a number of athletes of Olympic caliber.

The running events brought out some close finishes and provided a number of upsets in the two sprints. A. Ponton and A. Vince, both of Toronto, staged duels and honors were even, each winning one and coming second in the other. Edward Ray of Hamilton won the five-mile race by using good judgment throughout. Thomas McKay of Toronto, allowed W. Mooney and H. Phillips to fire themselves out and then he came through in the last 15 yards to win.

The individual star of the day was

A. I. Miller of Sussex, N. B., who captured a total of 19 points. He was followed by P. McDonald, a Charlottetown, P. E. I. lad, who had 15. In the provincial standing Ontario led the way with 55 points, followed by Nova Scotia with 42, Quebec 26, New Brunswick 24, and Prince Edward Island 15. The summary:

CANADIAN TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP			
100-Yard Dash	Won by A. Vince, Toronto; A. Ponton, Toronto, second; Fuller, Montreal, third. Time—10s.		
220-Yard Dash	Won by A. Ponton, Toronto; A. Vince, Toronto, second; Fuller, Montreal, third. Time—22 3-8s.		
440-Yard Dash	Won by D. Johnson, Montreal; W. Maynes, St. John, N. B., second; H. Cameron, Montreal, third. Time—50 3-8s.		
880-Yard Run	Won by Thomas McKay, Toronto; W. Mooney, Halifax, second; H. Phillips, Windsor, third. Time—21n.		

STEADIER TONE
CHARACTERIZES
STOCK TRADING

Some Irregularity Is Noted but
Better Sentiment Is
Reflected

Opening prices in today's New York stock market were irregular with the notable changes inclining upward. American Chemical moved up 2 points, Baldwin and Famous Players Warner moved a point or more were induced by Cluett Peabody and Insulated.

Buying orders became more numerous in the subsequent trading and the market developed a more general upward trend with some of the popular issues scoring substantial fractional advances.

The Pan American issues, Utah Copper, American Hide and Leather, General Electric, and American Agricultural rose 1 to 1 1/2 and Du Pont, American Brief, spots persisted, Simmons Company, Railway Steel, and American Steel and Wire moved up 1/2 point each.

Foreign exchanges opened slightly lower, German marks having been quoted at 15 1/2 cents to the dollar.

Buying Orders Selling

Early buying orders more than offset selling orders during the first hour of the market in the main movement.

Good gains were registered by some of the equities, and others, and a few miscellaneous stocks, Beecham, American Express, and Mack Truck 2 1/2 points. The stock of the early selling order was not followed by new buying stiffened prices generally toward midday.

Several low-price oils were heavy, Sinclair Oil 7 1/2 points, Youngstown Sheet and Tube 3 1/2 points, American Sugar 3, and American Cotton 2 1/2 points.

Call money opened at 5 per cent. Railroads were neglected, but the remainder of the list crept slowly upward. The advance failed to bring down the market, and the market was not so active as in the afternoon. The market was not so active as in the afternoon. The market was not so active as in the afternoon.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Air Reduction	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Alcoa	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
Am Ag Chem	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
Am Ag Chem	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
Am Ag Chem	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
Am Ag Chem	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
Am Ag Chem	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
Am Ag Chem	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
Am Ag Chem	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
Am Ag Chem	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

Bond	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4

NEW YORK CUB

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

Currency	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Am Ag Chem 7 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4

RESERVE BANK HAS PROBLEMS TO SOLVE AT AUTUMN MEETING

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Chief among questions listed for consideration by the Federal Reserve board at its annual meeting here today is the problem of clearing up checks. After an hour of discussion, the board decided to hold a special session on the subject of clearing up checks. The board also decided to hold a special session on the subject of clearing up checks.

MONEY MARKET

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

Instrument	Rate
Call money	5 1/2
Time money	5 1/2
Bank deposits	5 1/2
Government bonds	5 1/2
Commercial paper	5 1/2
Foreign exchange	5 1/2
Gold	5 1/2
Silver	5 1/2
Copper	5 1/2
Iron	5 1/2
Steel	5 1/2
Coal	5 1/2
Oil	5 1/2
Grain	5 1/2
Wool	5 1/2
Textiles	5 1/2
Leather	5 1/2
Rubber	5 1/2
Glass	5 1/2
Paper	5 1/2
Chemicals	5 1/2
Metals	5 1/2
Minerals	5 1/2
Foodstuffs	5 1/2
Drugs	5 1/2
Alcohol	5 1/2
Tobacco	5 1/2
Spices	5 1/2
Flowers	5 1/2
Fruits	5 1/2
Vegetables	5 1/2
Meat	5 1/2
Poultry	5 1/2
Fish	5 1/2
Eggs	5 1/2
Dairy	5 1/2
Grains	5 1/2
Seeds	5 1/2
Timber	5 1/2
Stone	5 1/2
Bricks	5 1/2
Cement	5 1/2
Glass	5 1/2
Paper	5 1/2
Chemicals	5 1/2
Metals	5 1/2
Minerals	5 1/2
Foodstuffs	5 1/2
Drugs	5 1/2
Alcohol	5 1/2
Tobacco	5 1/2
Spices	5 1/2
Flowers	5 1/2
Fruits	5 1/2
Vegetables	5 1/2
Meat	5 1/2
Poultry	5 1/2
Fish	5 1/2
Eggs	5 1/2
Dairy	5 1/2
Grains	5 1/2
Seeds	5 1/2
Timber	5 1/2
Stone	5 1/2
Bricks	5 1/2
Cement	5 1/2
Glass	5 1/2
Paper	5 1/2
Chemicals	5 1/2
Metals	5 1/2
Minerals	5 1/2
Foodstuffs	5 1/2
Drugs	5 1/2
Alcohol	5 1/2
Tobacco	5 1/2
Spices	5 1/2
Flowers	5 1/2
Fruits	5 1/2
Vegetables	5 1/2
Meat	5 1/2
Poultry	5 1/2
Fish	5 1/2
Eggs	5 1/2
Dairy	5 1/2
Grains	5 1/2
Seeds	5 1/2
Timber	5 1/2
Stone	5 1/2
Bricks	5 1/2
Cement	5 1/2
Glass	5 1/2
Paper	5 1/2
Chemicals	5 1/2
Metals	5 1/2
Minerals	5 1/2
Foodstuffs	5 1/2
Drugs	5 1/2
Alcohol	5 1/2
Tobacco	5 1/2
Spices	5 1/2
Flowers	5 1/2
Fruits	5 1/2
Vegetables	5 1/2
Meat	5 1/2
Poultry	5 1/2
Fish	5 1/2
Eggs	5 1/2
Dairy	5 1/2
Grains	5 1/2
Seeds	5 1/2
Timber	5 1/2
Stone	5 1/2
Bricks	5 1/2
Cement	5 1/2
Glass	5 1/2
Paper	5 1/2
Chemicals	5 1/2
Metals	5 1/2
Minerals	5 1/2
Foodstuffs	5 1/2
Drugs	5 1/2
Alcohol	5 1/2
Tobacco	5 1/2
Spices	5 1/2
Flowers	5 1/2
Fruits	5 1/2
Vegetables	5 1/2
Meat	5 1/2
Poultry	5 1/2
Fish	5 1/2
Eggs	5 1/2
Dairy	5 1/2
Grains	5 1/2
Seeds	5 1/2
Timber	5 1/2
Stone	5 1/2
Bricks	5 1/2
Cement	5 1/2
Glass	5 1/2
Paper	5 1/2
Chemicals	5 1/2
Metals	5 1/2
Minerals	5 1/2
Foodstuffs	5 1/2
Drugs	5 1/2
Alcohol	5 1/2
Tobacco	5 1/2
Spices	5 1/2
Flowers	5 1/2
Fruits	5 1/2
Vegetables	5 1/2
Meat	5 1/2
Poultry	5 1/2
Fish	5 1/2
Eggs	5 1/2
Dairy	5 1/2
Grains	5 1/2
Seeds	5 1/2
Timber	5 1/2
Stone	5 1/2
Bricks	5 1/2
Cement	5 1/2
Glass	5 1/2
Paper	5 1/2
Chemicals	5 1/2
Metals	5 1/2
Minerals	5 1/2
Foodstuffs	5 1/2
Drugs	5 1/2
Alcohol	5 1/2
Tobacco	5 1/2
Spices	5 1/2
Flowers	5 1/2
Fruits	5 1/2
Vegetables	5 1/2
Meat	5 1/2
Poultry	5 1/2
Fish	5 1/2
Eggs	5 1/2
Dairy	5 1/2
Grains	5 1/2
Seeds	5 1/2
Timber	5 1/2
Stone	5 1/2
Bricks	5 1/2
Cement	5 1/2
Glass	5 1/2
Paper	5 1/2
Chemicals	5 1/2
Metals	5 1/2
Minerals	5 1/2
Foodstuffs	5 1/2
Drugs	5 1/2
Alcohol	5 1/2
Tobacco	5 1/2
Spices	5 1/2
Flowers	5 1/2
Fruits	5 1/2
Vegetables	5 1/2
Meat	5 1/2
Poultry	5 1/2
Fish	5 1/2
Eggs	5 1/2
Dairy	5 1/2
Grains	5 1/2
Seeds	5 1/2
Timber	5 1/2
Stone	5 1/2
Bricks	5 1/2
Cement	5 1/2
Glass	5 1/2
Paper	5 1/2
Chemicals	5 1/2
Metals	5 1/2
Minerals	5 1/2
Foodstuffs	5 1/2
Drugs	5 1/2
Alcohol	5 1/2
Tobacco	5 1/2
Spices	5 1/2
Flowers	5 1/2
Fruits	5 1/2
Vegetables	5 1/2
Meat	5 1/2
Poultry	5 1/2
Fish	5 1/2
Eggs	5 1/2
Dairy	5 1/2
Grains	5 1/2
Seeds	5 1/2
Timber	5 1/2
Stone	5 1/2
Bricks	5 1/2
Cement	5 1/2
Glass	5 1/2
Paper	5 1/2
Chemicals	5 1/2
Metals	5 1/2
Minerals	5 1/2
Foodstuffs	5 1/2
Drugs	5 1/2
Alcohol	5 1/2
Tobacco	5 1/2
Spices	5 1/2
Flowers	5 1/2
Fruits	5 1/2
Vegetables	5 1/2
Meat	5 1/2
Poultry	5 1/2
Fish	5 1/2
Eggs	5 1/2
Dairy	5 1/2
Grains	5 1/2
Seeds	5 1/2
Timber	5 1/2
Stone	5 1/2
Bricks	5 1/2
Cement	5 1/2
Glass	5 1/2
Paper	5 1/2
Chemicals	5 1/2
Metals	5 1/2
Minerals	5 1/2
Foodstuffs	5 1/2
Drugs	5 1/2
Alcohol	5 1/2
Tobacco	5 1/2
Spices	5 1/2
Flowers	5 1/2
Fruits	5 1/2
Vegetables	5 1/2
Meat	5 1/2
Poultry	5 1/2
Fish	5 1/2
Eggs	5 1/2
Dairy	5 1/2
Grains	5 1/2
Seeds	5 1/2
Timber	5 1/2
Stone	5 1/2
Bricks	5 1/2
Cement	5 1/2
Glass	5 1/2
Paper	5 1/2
Chemicals	5 1/2
Metals	5 1/2
Minerals	5 1/2
Foodstuffs	5 1/2
Drugs	5 1/2
Alcohol	5 1/2
Tobacco	5 1/2
Spices	5 1/2
Flowers	5 1/2
Fruits	5 1/2
Vegetables	5 1/2
Meat	5 1/2
Poultry	5 1/2
Fish	5 1/2
Eggs	5 1/2
Dairy	5 1/2
Grains	5 1/2
Seeds	5 1/2
Timber	5 1/2
Stone	5 1/2
Bricks	5 1/2
Cement	5 1/2
Glass	5 1/2
Paper	5 1/2
Chemicals	5 1/2
Metals	5 1/2
Minerals	5 1/2
Foodstuffs	5 1/2
Drugs	5 1/2
Alcohol	5 1/2
Tobacco	5 1/2
Spices	5 1/2
Flowers	5 1/2
Fruits	5 1/2
Vegetables	5 1/2
Meat	5 1/2
Poultry	5 1/2
Fish	5 1/2
Eggs	5 1/2
Dairy	5 1/2
Grains	5 1/2
Seeds	5 1/2
Timber	5 1/2
Stone	5 1/2
Bricks	5 1/2
Cement	5 1/2
Glass	5 1/2
Paper	5 1/2
Chemicals	5 1/2
Metals	5 1/2
Minerals	5 1/2
Foodstuffs	5 1/2
Drugs	5 1/2
Alcohol	5 1/2
Tobacco	5 1/2
Spices	5 1/2
Flowers	5 1/2
Fruits	5 1/2
Vegetables	5 1/2
Meat	5 1/2
Poultry	5 1/2
Fish	5 1/2
Eggs	5 1/2
Dairy	5 1/2
Grains	5 1/2
Seeds	5 1/2
Timber	5 1/2
Stone	5 1/2
Bricks	5 1/2
Cement	5 1/2
Glass	5 1/2
Paper	5 1/2
Chemicals	5 1/2
Metals	5 1/2
Minerals	5 1/2
Foodstuffs	5 1/2
Drugs	5 1/2
Alcohol	5 1/2
Tobacco	5 1/2
Spices	5 1/2
Flowers	5 1/2
Fruits	5 1/2
Vegetables	5 1/2
Meat	5 1/2
Poultry	5 1/2
Fish	5 1/2
Eggs	5 1/2
Dairy	5 1/2
Grains	5 1/2
Seeds	5 1/2
Timber	5 1/2
Stone	5 1/2
Bricks	5 1/2
Cement	5 1/2
Glass	5 1/2
Paper	5 1/2
Chemicals	5 1/2
Metals	5 1/2
Minerals	5 1/2
Foodstuffs	5 1/2
Drugs	5 1/2
Alcohol	5 1/2
Tobacco	5 1/2
Spices	5 1/2
Flowers	5 1/2
Fruits	5 1/2
Vegetables	5 1/2
Meat	5 1/2
Poultry	5 1/2
Fish	5 1/2
Eggs	5 1/2
Dairy	5 1/2
Grains	5 1/2
Seeds	5 1/2
Timber	5 1/2
Stone	5 1/2
Bricks	5 1/2
Cement	5 1/2
Glass	5 1/2
Paper	5 1/2
Chemicals	5 1/2
Metals	5 1/2
Minerals	5 1/2
Foodstuffs	5 1/2
Drugs	5 1/2
Alcohol	5 1/2
Tobacco	5

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended September 15, 1923

SAN FRANCISCO

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
25 Am Nat Bank	125	123	123	-2
25 Am & L P N Bank	160	158	158	-2
715 Am Oil	25	24	24	-1
12 Bank of Cal	22	21	21	-1
700 Calif Copper	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	0
300 Calif Packing	8	7 1/2	7 1/2	-1/2
100 East Bay	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	-1/4
600 Fed Tel Co	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	-1/4
15 Gen Tel	20	19 1/2	19 1/2	-1/2
150 Gen West	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	-1/4
35 Hawaiian C&S	45	44 1/2	44 1/2	-1/2
70 Hawaiian P	60	59 1/2	59 1/2	-1/2
10 Hawaiian Sug	35	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1/2
200 Honolulu Oil	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	-1/4
2000 Hutchinson	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
10225 No Am Oil	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	-1/4
40 No West Elec	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	-1/4
240 Oahu Sugar	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	-1/4
2000 Oas Sugar	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	-1/4
80 Onoma Sugar	45	44 1/2	44 1/2	-1/2
1000 Pac G&E com	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/4	-1/4
1000 Pac G&E pref	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/4	-1/4
1300 Parafine Cos	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	-1/4
80 Pioneer Mill	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/4	-1/4
50 Perry Flour	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	-1/4
125 Spring Val Wk	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/4	-1/4
2000 Stand Oil	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/4	-1/4
25 Tel Inv Corp	19	18 1/2	18 1/2	-1/2
1500 Texas Cons Oil	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
27 Oil Am	101	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1/2
27 Oil Cal	101	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1/2
70 Union Sug	133	132 1/2	132 1/2	-1/2

BONDS

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
\$3000 Cal G&E 1st	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	-1/4
\$3000 Cal G&E 2nd	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	-1/4
\$3000 Cal G&E 3rd	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	-1/4
\$3000 Cal G&E 4th	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	-1/4
\$3000 Cal G&E 5th	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	-1/4
\$3000 Cal G&E 6th	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	-1/4
\$3000 Cal G&E 7th	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	-1/4
\$3000 Cal G&E 8th	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	-1/4
\$3000 Cal G&E 9th	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	-1/4
\$3000 Cal G&E 10th	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	-1/4

CLEVELAND

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
25 Am Multipl	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1/4
12 do pf	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1/4
35 Central Steel	43	42 1/2	42 1/2	-1/2
115 do pf	43	42 1/2	42 1/2	-1/2
115 City I	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/4	-1/4
2000 Cleveland	141 1/2	141 1/4	141 1/4	-1/4
2500 Cleveland	141 1/2	141 1/4	141 1/4	-1/4
2500 Cleveland	141 1/2	141 1/4	141 1/4	-1/4
2500 Cleveland	141 1/2	141 1/4	141 1/4	-1/4
2500 Cleveland	141 1/2	141 1/4	141 1/4	-1/4
2500 Cleveland	141 1/2	141 1/4	141 1/4	-1/4
2500 Cleveland	141 1/2	141 1/4	141 1/4	-1/4
2500 Cleveland	141 1/2	141 1/4	141 1/4	-1/4
2500 Cleveland	141 1/2	141 1/4	141 1/4	-1/4

BONDS

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
\$5000 Cleve-A B	102	102	102	0
\$5000 Cleve-A B	102	102	102	0
\$5000 Cleve-A B	102	102	102	0
\$5000 Cleve-A B	102	102	102	0
\$5000 Cleve-A B	102	102	102	0

PITTSBURGH

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
45 Am W Oil	108	107 1/2	107 1/2	-1/2
1300 Am Nat Gas	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	-1/4
1300 Am Nat Gas	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	-1/4
1300 Am Nat Gas	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	-1/4
1300 Am Nat Gas	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	-1/4
1300 Am Nat Gas	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	-1/4
1300 Am Nat Gas	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	-1/4
1300 Am Nat Gas	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	-1/4
1300 Am Nat Gas	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	-1/4
1300 Am Nat Gas	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	-1/4

BONDS

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
\$1000 Monon Coal	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/4	-1/4

DETROIT

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
60 Am L & Trac	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	-1/4
1200 Columbia Mot	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	-1/4
4000 Ont Motor	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4	-1/4
60 Det Edison	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/4	-1/4
60 Det Edison	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/4	-1/4
60 Det Edison	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/4	-1/4
60 Det Edison	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/4	-1/4
60 Det Edison	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/4	-1/4
60 Det Edison	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/4	-1/4
60 Det Edison	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/4	-1/4

BONDS

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
\$1000 Det Ed 7 1/2	104	104	104	0

CINCINNATI

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
50 Am Laund Mch	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/4	-1/4
60 Am Rolling M	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/4	-1/4
80 do pf	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/4	-1/4
2300 Clait	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	-1/4
11 Clait Street	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4	-1/4
2 Clait Tel	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4	-1/4
20 Clait Gas Tr	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	-1/4
37 Churnoff	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	-1/4
140 Cooper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	-1/4
11 Carey Mfg	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	-1/4
18 Champ C&P	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	-1/4
18 Crown Oil	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	-1/4
49 Early & Daniel	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4	-1/4
56 Sh-3d Nat	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1/4
47 Gibson Art	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	-1/4
10 do pf	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	-1/4
100 Kruger new pf	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	-1/4
25 Little Miami	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	-1/4
181 Proc & Gambell	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
119 U S P	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	-1/4
119 U S P	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	-1/4
75 U S Printing	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	-1/4
13 Wurliator	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4

CHICAGO

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
25 Am Shipbldg	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4	-1/4
250 Am Pub Ser	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4	-1/4
2500 Am Pub Ser	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4	-1/4
2500 Am Pub Ser	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4	-1/4
2500 Am Pub Ser	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4	-1/4
2500 Am Pub Ser	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4	-1/4
2500 Am Pub Ser	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4	-1/4
2500 Am Pub Ser	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4	-1/4
2500 Am Pub Ser	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4	-1/4
2500 Am Pub Ser	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4	-1/4

BONDS

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
\$1000 Cal G&E 1st	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	-1/4

PHILADELPHIA

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
1000 Am Elec Pow	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1/4
1000 Am Elec Pow	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1/4
1000 Am Elec Pow	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1/4
1000 Am Elec Pow	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1/4
1000 Am Elec Pow	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1/4
1000 Am Elec Pow	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1/4
1000 Am Elec Pow	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1/4
1000 Am Elec Pow	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1/4
1000 Am Elec Pow	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1/4
1000 Am Elec Pow	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1/4

BONDS

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
\$1000 Am Elec Pow	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1/4

MONTREAL

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
1371 Abitibi Paper	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/4	-1/4
615 Abitibi Paper	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/4	-1/4
615 Abitibi Paper	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/4	-1/4
615 Abitibi Paper	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/4	-1/4
615 Abitibi Paper	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/4	-1/4
615 Abitibi Paper	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/4	-1/4
615 Abitibi Paper	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/4	-1/4
615 Abitibi Paper	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/4	-1/4
615 Abitibi Paper	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/4	-1/4
615 Abitibi Paper	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/4	-1/4

BONDS

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
\$1000 Am Elec Pow	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1/4

BALTIMORE

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
35 Am Whole	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	-1/4
200 Am Cred	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	-1/4
150 Am Cred	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	-1/4
150 Am Cred	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	-1/4
150 Am Cred	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	-1/4
150 Am Cred	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	-1/4
150 Am Cred	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	-1/4
150 Am Cred	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	-1/4
150 Am Cred	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	-1/4
150 Am Cred	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	-1/4

BONDS

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
\$1000 Am Elec Pow	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1/4

NEW YORK CURE FLUCTUATIONS

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4

BONDS

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
\$1000 Am Elec Pow	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1/4

DENVER

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4
100 Am Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	-1/4

BONDS

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
\$1000 Am Elec Pow	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1/4

LOS

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

CALIFORNIA

Alameda

Fig Ranch at Fresno, Calif.
5 acres, all bearing trees, six years old, on irrigation ditch, three miles from city limits, quarter mile to electric car; \$5000, on terms. P. J. HARGRAVE 2180 Santa Clara Ave., Alameda, Calif.

DUREN'S SHOE STORE
1505 Park St., Opposite Citizens Bank
Our shoes are always good.

Konigshofer's
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hosiery,
Agent for Pictorial Patterns.
1428 Park St., Telephone Alameda 585

F. J. HARGRAVE
REALTOR AND INSURER
Phone Alameda 2180
2180 Santa Clara Ave., Alameda, Calif.

Berkeley

HARMS & MORSE, Inc.
STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, ENGRAVERS
Kodaks and Engraving specialties
2163 Shattuck Ave., opp. First National Bank
Berkeley 1086

THE WALLACE MILLINERY
ROSEMAR FISH
2203 Shattuck Avenue, Opposite Public Library

ORIENTAL RUGS
M. Y. FARNEY
2441 Bancroft Way Phone Berkeley 2400

HEMSTITCHING AND PLEATING
The Mode Art
Phone Berkeley 7894, Telegraph Ave., Cor. Haite



Lighting Airways

AS NIGHT flying becomes more common, the marking of air routes in such a way that they can be followed with certainty becomes increasingly important. The lighthouses of the air are as yet very few in number as compared with those of the sea, but if the supply is adjusted to the demand it will be only a few years before beacons for aircraft are at least as numerous as illuminated warnings for ships.

Some pilots have developed great skill in finding their way from point to point at night without any artificial aid. Cities can be seen at a distance, always in the same position, and the lights which they show are often sufficiently characteristic to serve for identification. Amusement parks, for example, are always easily recognized during the hours when they are open, and the practice which has recently become widespread of throwing a powerful but diffused light on the domes of public buildings has been of great advantage to pilots flying at night over a thickly populated district where cities are so close together that at least one of considerable size is always in sight. Where urban centers are more widely separated, it is often possible to follow main automobile roads from one to another, the lights of the cars which travel on the road serving to mark it. Unless the night is perfectly dark, too, rivers can be seen from above with comparative ease.

All of these possibilities, however, can only be regarded as makeshifts which have to be employed because airways have not yet been laid out and marked in proper numbers. Night flying cannot be really comfortable except along a properly-lighted path, or, as a possible alternative, with an airplane which itself carries lights so powerful and efficient that a part at least of the ground equipment is rendered unnecessary.

Lights on the Plane

The purpose of the lights on an airplane is often misunderstood. What ever may be the case in the future, they are at present designed to enable the pilot to find his way, but only to serve as a safeguard against collisions in the air and as an aid in landing on a dark field. No light has yet been produced which weighs little enough to be a practical possibility as an item of airplane equipment, and which is at the same time sufficiently powerful to define objects on the ground when the airplane is flying high enough to be safely clear of buildings and trees. Lights are available, however, which, when mounted on the wings, show the ground clearly from a height of a few feet and so permit the pilot to flatten out his path accurately just before striking, avoiding the necessity of "feeling for the ground" by edging down a few inches at a time until the machine is felt to touch. Their use is almost essential on any machine designed for night flying, as the possibility of a forced landing outside of a regular field has always to be reckoned with.

All of this, however, is secondary to the illumination of the airway itself. The problem of that illumination, in turn, can be divided into two parts, the lighting of the routes and the lighting of the fields.

The Aerial Lighthouse

The ideal route light, or aerial lighthouse, is one which can be seen from a great distance in any direction and at any altitude, which has a range as far as possible unaffected by low clouds or by other unfavorable meteorological conditions, and which does not have so powerful a glare as to render a pilot temporarily blind after he has been looking at it. Among the numerous lights which have been tried, the greatest range and penetration have been given by those with a single concentrated ray of the searchlight type, while freedom from glare is best insured by turning the rays directly downward, an illumination upon the ground from the horizontal. While that type does very well under favorable weather conditions, it is of

little use when most needed, and has been largely superseded by the true searchlight, throwing a single beam. The beam, in turn, may either be directed vertically, showing a vertical line with a bright spot where the light strikes the surface of the clouds, or at a small angle above the horizontal. If the latter plan is adopted, as in the lights used in the recent work of the Air Service in the United States, the light must be rotated continuously in order that it may be equally visible from all points of the compass, showing a series of brief flashes.

Aside from the reduction of glare, the only advantage of the ground illuminating type of light lies in the ease with which its location can be identified. The point is one of little importance, when only a small number of well defined airways, such as those between Dayton and Indianapolis and between Chicago and Cheyenne, are to be marked, for every light is on the desired route, and it is only necessary to fly from one light to the next in the right direction. When air routes become so common that they cross and diverge and reunite, however, the location of each light must be known. The number of colors that can be used without sacrificing penetrating power is very limited, and the use of elaborate arrangements of unequal flashes, such as are common in marine practice, is rendered somewhat difficult by the necessity of getting the same effect in all directions. Irregular flashing could only be obtained by mounting several lights on the same rotating carrier, spacing them at appropriately unequal intervals around the rim. Each light can very easily be identified beyond any possibility of confusion, however, by throwing a flood of light on the ground and placing in the illuminated spot a letter, number, or geometrical figure of distinctive form.

The lighting required for the fields distributed along the airway depend to some extent on the airplanes which are to use them. If the machines themselves are to carry landing lights, and are to have landing gears designed for the rough service of night flying, little is needed except a line of lights around the edges of the field to mark its extent, and warning beacons on top of hangars or any other obstacles. A really first-class airport, however, must be equipped with flood lights illuminating the whole landing surface, and making the use of any light on the airplane itself quite superfluous. In addition, there must be either an illuminated wind indicator or a system of lights showing the wind direction by their arrangement. One very ingenious arrangement which has been worked out involves the use of a large number of lights set below glass plates flush with the surface of the ground. The lights are arranged in rows, and are connected to a wind-vane so that when the wind changes some are automatically switched on and others off, and there are visible, at any instant, only two straight rows of lights a couple of hundred feet apart and parallel to the wind direction. The pilot has only to land between the two rows.

Pullitzer Race Prospects
Although it is a little early to hazard prophecies regarding the outcome of the Pulitzer race, to be held at St. Louis week after next, the recent trials of racing machines at least indicate very strongly the probability that last year's records will be beaten by a margin of from 10 to 15 miles an hour. Six of the airplanes entered are capable of reaching very nearly or quite four miles a minute on the straightaway, and one has already exceeded that figure. The arrangement of the course, too, is favorable to increased speed, for the form of the turns has been changed to make it a speed test, less sharp than last year. Less distance and time will be lost in consequence, and the avoidance of the violent maneuvering which characterized last year's race will reduce the strain on the machines and on the pilots. Aside from this, the real gain in speed of the airplanes themselves is chiefly due to increased power, and two of the competing machines have engines of 700 horsepower, more than 50 per cent more than that used by last year's winner. The airplanes, carrying only a pilot, weigh a ton and a half each. From the economic point of view, the cost of the last mile an hour is very high.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley

W. R. BURKE
MANUFACTURING JEWELER
2235 Shattuck Avenue

VARSITY CANDY SHOP
FINE CANDIES
FROZEN DELICACIES
Corner Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way

Whitney & Whitney
Phone Berkeley 687
Fuel Merchants & Agents for
DAILY EAST BAY DELIVERIES

NAYLOR
Hardware & Plumbing Supply Co.
3214 Adeline Street, Phone 3065

H. RINGHOLM
Phone Berkeley 451
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors to Men and Women
2221 SHATTUCK AVENUE

THE ART BINDERY
E. Holton Tordoff, 2051 Center St.
Binder of the Memorial Book for the California
Palace of the Legion of Honor in Paris

MILDRED BEVAN
MILLINER
Also Copying and Remodeling
2215 Shattuck Avenue

MRS. J. THRENS, Prop.
Permanent Waving and Marcelling
2225 Telegraph Avenue Phone Berk. 5262

A. S. BRASFIELD
HABERDASHER
Phone Berkeley 4215 2245 Telegraph Ave.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley

TRUNKS
Hartman and Indestructo
Wardrobe Trunks
Repairing Trunks and Leather Goods

Taylor's Trunk Shop
2110 Allston Phone Berkeley 523

Herbert Jones
Men's Wear That Men Like
Shattuck at Allston

F. D. Butterfield
2155 SHATTUCK AVE.
THE STOVE AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE
Stoves, Ranges, Hardware
Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Garden Tools and
Sinks, Pumps and Oils

Dry Goods—Fancy Goods
"The Ladies' Shop"

Brake's
Telephone at Durant, Berkeley, Calif.

THE SHOP OF WAISTS
MILLINERY
Individuality of Expression
A. H. VASSAR
2177 Shattuck Avenue

WESTERN
VAN & STORAGE CO.
Large Auto Furniture Vans
PACKING—STORING—SHIPPING
1511 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Tel. Berk. 3775

W. E. KNOWLES, Proprietor
2310 Telegraph Avenue Phone Berk. 1073

HADDEN AND GUY
Sather Gate Apparel Shop
Street, Evening and Sports Wear
2007 Bancroft Way Phone Berk. 2811

LOFGRENIZED
CLOTHES
EXPRESS
INDIVIDUALITY
Tailors to men and women.
3213-3215 Adeline St., Berkeley

HINK'S
DRY GOODS
One of Berkeley's
Largest Stores
J. F. Hink & Son, Inc.

Hyman's
A Distinctive Establishment of
WOMAN'S APPAREL
2165 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley

Sunset Hardware Co.
2104 SHATTUCK AVENUE
Builders' Hardware, Household Goods
—Stoves, Ranges, Mechanics' Tools,
Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Paints, Var-
nishes, Oils, Electric Appliances.

McNEILL & BABCOCK
The Men's Shop
Glad to Serve You
3021 SHATTUCK AVE.
AT "KEY" TERMINAL

"We Treat Your Linen White"
Manhattan Laundry Co.
1812 Dwight Way Phone Berkeley 335

COSY CAFETERIA
MRS. L. S. ROBERTS
STRICTLY HOME COOKING
Durant Above Telegraph

SILL'S
S. J. SILL & CO.
House of Quality
Groceries, Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables—
Hardware, 2180 University Avenue, Phone Berk.
5294, Delicatessen. Try our home-made cake.

BRADLEY'S JEWELRY STORE
Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewelry, Etc.
Watch Repairing a Specialty
2308 Telegraph Ave.

Fresno

DEAN'S HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
Moderate Price
Northcamp at Belmont Fresno, Cal.

R. J. GRAETZER
GENERAL INSURANCE
"Does a Long Way to Make Friends"
RICHARDSON-BOYER CO.
2007 Market St. Phone 6708

Johnson's Cleaning & Dyeing Works
All Styles of Dyeing
2945 Tulare Ave. Phone 4094-4095

R. S. CROWL PRINTING CO.
DEPENDABLE PRINTERS
2308 Tulare Street Telephone 2553

CALIFORNIA

Fresno

We Respectfully Invite Your Account
FIDELITY BRANCH
PACIFIC-SOUTHWEST TRUST
& SAVINGS BANK
Aggregate Resources Over \$204,000,000
Mariposa at Broadway, FRESNO, CAL.

Lewis Electric Company
Lewis Light House will guide you to a safe port
for anything electrical.
1917 Fresno Street Phone 588-J

HOMAN & CO.
Outing and Athletic Supplies
MARIPOSA STREET
AT VAN NESS AVENUE

MASON BUILDING
BARBER SHOP
1041 2 Street, Second Floor Phone 4008
Special Attention to Children

Fresno Agricultural Works
SPECIAL LINE
Orchard and Vineyard Tools
Motors, Pumps and Engines
2222 Tulare Street Phones 306 and 4740

Wagley's Bootery
SMART SHOES FOR WOMEN
Fresno, California

Los Gatos
GEM CITY DRY GOODS STORE
SANTA CRUZ AVE.
Phone 5108
California Mold Frocks
Mending Wear Piece Goods Blankets
American Lady Corsets Men's Furnishings

Oakland

THE OAKLAND BANK
offers you complete banking service
through its Commercial, Savings,
Trust, and Safe Deposit Departments.

THE OAKLAND BANK
(Established in 1867 as
The Oakland Bank of Savings)
12th and Broadway, Oakland, California

WASHING
POLISHING
LEE TIRES
Everett F. Gainer Co.
OAKLAND 2345 Broadway CALIFORNIA

QUALITY MEATS AND
GOOD THINGS TO EAT
THE AVENUE MARKET
W. M. PITTS, Prop.
San Pablo Ave. at 34th St. Phone 7230
Quality and service unexcelled
Free Delivery. Monthly Accounts Solicited.

LEIGHTON CO-OPERATIVE
CAFETERIA
and DAIRY LUNCH
All Night Service
1312 BROADWAY
OAKLAND CALIFORNIA

COLONIAL CAFETERIA
Continuous Service
1504 Franklin Street
OAKLAND CALIFORNIA

"Your White Servant"
Excelbick
LAUNDRY CO.
Telephone Oakland 649
OAKLAND CALIFORNIA

Excelsior Laundry Co.
Phone Lakeside 541
2307 CHESTNUT ST. OAKLAND, CAL.

Troy Laundry
"The Laundry of Satisfaction"
1812 DWIGHT WAY, NEAR GROVE
Telephone Berkeley 73
BERKELEY

CLOTHES
CLEAN
CLEAN
OUR SPECIAL MILL
FINISH RENOVATES THE
LIFE OF YOUR SUITS
800 22nd St. Phone Oakland 326

STECKMEST'S—Candies
CUSTARD ICE CREAM
and
FROZEN PUDDINGS
We Deliver
4150-4192 Piedmont Ave., Phone 123
Telephones Berkeley 7706 and 7707

NORTHGATE GROCERY
Staple and Fancy Groceries
QUALITY GUARANTEED
Eggs and chickens from our own ranch.
DELIVERY SERVICE
8070 Claremont Ave. Berkeley, Cal.

ANSON PURCHASE
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT—TAX PROCEDURES
319 Central National Bank Bldg.
Oakland, Cal. Phone Lakeside 258.

MARSHALL STEEL COMPANY
by Cleaners and Dyers
2124 Centre Street
Delivery in Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
Auditing Systems Installed, Investigations,
Income tax returns prepared. Expert advice.
WILLIAM E. MURPHY, 222 First National
Bank Bldg., Oakland, Cal. Phone Oak. 087.

OXYG. ACETYLENE
WELDING AND CUTTING
All our work absolutely guaranteed.
WALTER SCHARNITZKY
1804 Tel. Ave. Phone Oak. 851 OAKLAND

CALIFORNIA

Oakland

Capwells
Clay, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sts.
ONE OF CALIFORNIA'S
GREAT DEPARTMENT
STORES

TAFT & PENNOYER
Company
Established in 1875
"Oakland's Oldest Dry Goods House"
FALL'S MOST AUTHENTIC
MODES ARRIVING DAILY
"It's the best and costs no more"
Clay at Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets
OAKLAND

CALL UP OAKLAND 489
—FOR—
Contra Costa Laundry
1418 and Kirkham Streets
TO SECURE HIGH GRADE WORK
We mend your garments neatly and sew
on buttons without extra charge
Daily Wagon Service Berkeley Alameda Oakland

HOUSEHOLD DEPT. STORES
Stoves, Kitchen Ware, Cutlery
Cut Glass, Silverware, Crockery
Electric Washers and Sweepers, Trunks
Toys, Leather Goods
Electric Wiring and Fixtures

Schlucker's
OAKLAND

STRABLE
HARDWOOD COMPANY
VENEERED PANELS
HARDWOOD LUMBER
WALLBOARD
HARDWOOD FLOORING
Oakland

J. W. Drew
"We Furnish the Home"
DREW FURNITURE CO.
16th and Jefferson Sts. Lakeside 2366
Complete line of Furniture and Rugs
Custom Made, Overstuffed Furniture
and Reupholstering.
Will call at your home with samples.
Estimates furnished.

Packard-Behning—Hallett & Davis
Pianos—Players—Photographs
ALL STANDARD INSTRUMENTS
317-519 14th Street
TAKE ELEVATOR
LAWRENCE V. HILL
Vice-President and General Manager

CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.
Nurserymen Seedsmen
Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME
AND GARDEN
917 Washington St., Oakland, Cal.

Hyman's
A Distinctive Establishment of
WOMAN'S APPAREL
1538 Broadway
Oakland

Cozzens-Ball, Inc.
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
Ford and Lincoln cars
4800 San Pablo Ave.—Pied 416
OAKLAND, CALIF.

CHASE MOHAIR 3-P E SETS
\$214 to \$250
Custom Made and Very Excellent Quality

MACNAUGHTON & LEON
2005-2007 Telegraph Ave. Phone Lakeside 1722

I AM BUILDING
HOMES
on California Street, in the Fruitvale "warm
belt". Modern, attractive homes, well built
and reasonably priced at
\$4750.00 to \$6500.00

F. W. S. BROOKES
3436 Fruitvale Ave. At Hopkins St.

C. E. MEADER
HOME BUILDER
REAL ESTATE
Phone Oakland 6208
406 11th Street
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

HUSING BROTHERS
Importers
Meat Poultry Fish groceries
Fruits Delicatessen
QUALITY AND SERVICE
318 14th St. Phone: Lakeside 625 and 328

John H. fellows
Realtor
717 Santa Rey Ave. Phone Lakeside 6336
OAKLAND

The Ran Bock Shoppe
Exceptional values in
Exclusive Millinery and Sweaters
3806 Piedmont Ave. Oakland, Cal.

BEN H. McNUTT
A MAN'S STORE
HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS
Cor. 18th and Broadway Oakland

CALIFORNIA

Oakland

BAGGAGE
for your every need will be
found in our unusually large
stock at
LOW PRICES

We are exclusive agents for Hartmann
and Indestructo Wardrobe trunks.
Quality Trunk Co.
14th and Broadway—Oakland, Calif.

EAST BAY
MARKET
19th St. and Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Cal.
"One of the World's Largest Markets"
SHOP HERE
and save money
FREE AUTO PARKING SPACE

M. BOCK, Tailor
1105 Franklin St.
Telephone Oakland 1907

Palo Alto

FRAZER & CO.
SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL
Newest Fall Styles in Coats—
Dresses—Hats
Phoenix Hosiery—Kaysor Silk Underwear
Men's and Boys' Suits—Hats—Haberdashery

THE BANK
OF
PALO ALTO

Palo Alto Furniture Co.
Rugs—Linoleums
Window Shades and Stoves
Phone 12 300 University Ave.

HARRY STILLSON
239 Hamilton Avenue
BROOMS
Free Delivery
VACUUM SWEEPERS
For Rent

Vogue and Gage Hats
AT
Mrs. McCoy's
367 UNIVERSITY AVENUE

MENDENHALL CO.
DRY GOODS
House Furnishing Goods
Ladies' Dresses, Suits and Coats, Corsets,
Underwear and Hosiery

EARLE & CO.
GROCERS
Known as the house of
QUALITY, PROGRESS and ACCOMMODATION
Palo Alto, Cal.

PALO ALTO MARKET
Fancy Meats
Phone 321 324 University Ave.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
LUSCHER & HUBER
251 High Street

THE SEQUOIA BOOK SHOP
Books Stationery
Phone 1441 525 Emerson Street

HYDE'S BOOKSTORE
Stationery and Pictures
370 University Avenue

M. M. HARPER METHOD
Shampooing and Manicuring
Tel. 978-R 303 University Ave.

PALO ALTO FEED & FUEL CO.
Coal, Wood, Hay and Grain
116 Hamilton Avenue

RAMONA STUDIOS
533 Ramona Street
Home Interiors. Distinctive Gifts.

University Creamery
209 University Avenue

STANFORD WATCH SHOP
537 Emerson Street

QUACKENBUSH FURNITURE CO.
ANTIQUES
Phone 95 421-427 Bryant Street

SLOCUM & STRATTON
Real Estate Insurance

Sacramento

HALE BROS., INC.
A Department Store for the People

MEETING the needs of the home and
every member of the family with
goods of quality that give satisfaction
—at value-giving prices.

9th and K Sts. Sacramento

Walsh-Richardson Co.
QUALITY
LEATHER GOODS
Agents
HARTMANN
WARDROBE
TRUNKS
No. 428 K Street, Near 5th

MASON'S
STEAM LAUNDRY
MRS. FRED MASON, Proprietress
Phone Main 211 2520 G Street

THE SUTTER
1011 "K"
Next door to the Hippodrome
Fine Candy Ice Cream
Restaurant

J. W. McADAM
INSURANCE
FIRE—CASUALTY—AUTOMOBILE
920 Sixth Street Phone Main 3712

PATRIZIO
Geo. M. Dorman & Son
Men's Furnishings 1007 K St.

MR. RUSSELL MARTIN
with
SIDNEY LAYBERRY
Remodeling Dept.
Main 60 Res. Main 3725 W

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento

CHAS. P. NATHAN
AND SONS
Everything to Wear
FOR
Men, Women and
Children
Cor. 8th & L Sts.

Lerner's
SHOES FOR MEN
AND
WOMEN
Hotel Land 924 K St.

Cantilever
Shoe Shop
Exclusive Agents for
Sacramento

208 Ochsner Bldg.
Take Elevator to 2nd Floor
Main 287—Send for Booklet.

Reich-Lievre
RICHMOND
808 K Street
Suits—Coats—Dresses

ROLLER'S
HOUSEWARES
516 K Street Sacramento
Sacramento's only exclusive housewares stores.
Stoves, Ranges, Dinnerware
Everything in Housewares

Sacramento Pipe Organ Studio
Maurice K. Smith
Director and instructor of motion picture organ
playing and piano.
Viola M. Cottrell
Teacher of Voice
1609 K

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco

CITY COAL COMPANY

100 Brennan Street Douglas 4620
King, Knight, Richmond
American Block, Cerrillos Anthracite
Our Standard Brands
BRANCH YARD
4545 Geary Street Douglas 4620

DE PUE WAREHOUSES

A. C. WORTHINGTON
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.
Merchants' Exchange Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PAINTS

THE TOZER CO.
439 Sutter Street, 2279 Mission Street
San Francisco Doug. 1869

WALL PAPERS

WILLIAM F. ASMUSSEN
DIAMONDS-WATCHES-JEWELRY
SILVERWARE
DESIGNER AND MANUFACTURER
307 Howard Bldg., Cor. Post and Grant Ave.,
San Francisco, Sutter 2520

MINOR'S

HABERDASHERY
830 Market Street, San Francisco

PODESTA & BALDOCCHI

FLORISTS
Telephone 224-226 Grant Ave.
Kearny 4975 San Francisco, Calif.

Bare Bros.

FURNITURE
RUGS AND DRAPERIES
CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.
Nurserymen Seedsmen
Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR
HOME AND GARDEN
423-427 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO
Walsh-Richardson Co.
QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
Agents
MENDEL DUSTPROOF
WARRANTED
WHEATY CUSHION TOP
WARDROBE TRUNKS
62 Geary St., Entire Building

Engraved Cards

and Stationery
Monograms and Wedding Announcements
Correctly Done
MARIER ENGRAVING CO.
420 Market Street Tel. Douglas 268

A. & J. LEVIN

INDESTRUCTIBLE LUGGAGE
THREE STORES:
884 Market St.
828 Market St.
1505 Fillmore St.
LADIES' HAND BAGS AND
LEATHER NOVELTIES

JOHN HOWELL

828 Post Street Union Square
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Multigraphing - Mimeographing of Letters,
Circulars, etc. Public Stenographer.
MAYDE & WRIGHT
California Multigraphing Shop
515 Merchant's Nat'l Bank Bldg. Tel. Gar. 3882

WALTER H. WHITE

INSURANCE
440 California Street Tel. Kearny 3535
Your Insurance Problems taken care of.
W. H. MCKENZIE
315 Montgomery Street Phone Sutter 1869
Insurance-Real Estate
YOUNG & PARKER
We appreciate your business
Fire, Plate Glass, Auto, Elevator, Marine, etc.
919 Kohn Building, Phone Sutter 2304

JOHN MORTON

General Building Contractor
318 Balboa Building

JOSEPH'S

Florists
233 Grant Avenue, San Francisco

MCKENZIE FLOOR CO.

Hardwood Floors Machine Sanding
Floors Resurfaced 285 Second St.
TEL. PROSPECT 2027

COHL BROTHERS

Exclusive Hatters
38 Powell St. Doug. 2730

YE MAYFLOWER

TEA ROOM
463 GEARY, Telephone Franklin 8474
Bet. New Curran and Cliff Hotel

F. J. YOUNG, REALTOR

Why not own your own home? We will show
you how.
HUGH T. SIME
Notary Public
In the Emporium, 2d Floor Phone Douglas 1

GEO. J. CROAL

MERCHANT TAILOR
606 Chronicle Bldg. Douglas 1486

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco

Hastings

CLOTHING COMPANY
Established 1854
Post at Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO
Where You Find Harmony of Quality,
Service and Price.



GENSLER-LEE

"The Home of Blue-White Diamonds"
818 Market Street, San Francisco

L. D. McLEAN CO.

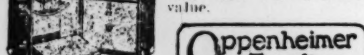
GROCERS
1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St.



Telephone
"Prospect One"

Hartmann Wardrobe Trunk

\$54.75
All round edges, shoe case
hanging bars, steel bound
drawer edges. Washable
lining, plush cushion top.
Full size. A noteworthy
value.



758 Market St., San Francisco
Exclusive Hartmann Trunk Agency
Charge Accounts Invited.

Zob's

MILLINERY
"Nationally known"
OCCUPIES SIX FLOORS
23 Grant Avenue
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
HARRY W. LOBB
General Accountant
Member American Institute of Accountants.
(Fellow, A.A.P.A., 1900)
107 22nd Avenue, San Francisco
SHELLGRAIN AND RITTER
FLORISTS
148 Kearny St. Phone Kearny 3999

Mission Street District, San Francisco

Phone Mission 512 Loans and Insurance
WM. G. McDIARMID & CO.
REAL ESTATE
821 22nd Street San Francisco

Photographers

Geo. Y. DERNING & SON
CORRECTLY BUILT FOOTWEAR
AT REASONABLE PRICES
156 Valerius St., San Francisco, Calif.

FREDERICKS HAIR STORE

Hair-dressing, Manicuring
2383 Mission St. Phone Mission 5275
"Wear a Henrietta Hat"
Studio 653 Sutter St. Franklin 3898

MISS KUNTZ

F. L. SCHUR, Manufacturer of
FINE FURS
Furs remodeled, repaired and retold.
25 Stockton St., Rm. 201. Kearny 2572

Ocean Avenue District, San Francisco

THE INGLEWOOD SWEET SHOP
AND TEA ROOM
1700 Ocean Ave. Randolph 4310

San Jose

GEO. W. RYDER & SON

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
Quality and Correct Prices
100 So. First Street

APPLETON & CO.

Women's Apparel Exclusively
Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists
COR. FIRST AND SAN FERNANDO STS.

W. C. LEAN-Jeweler

Diamonds and Jewelry
GIFTS THAT LAST
Cor. First and San Fernando Sts., San Jose, Cal.
Tel. San Jose 8771
1882 E. Santa Clara
Bldg., Old Post Office
St., Old Post Office
Stores, Linoleum, Upholstery, Window Shades,
Furniture, Draperies, Carpets, Rugs.

F. W. GROSS & SON

DRY GOODS
San Jose, California

Golden West

Cleaners Phone 60
25 S. Third St. Cleaning and Dyeing

Prussia & Co.

An exclusive Ready-to-Wear Shop for Women
SAN JOSE, CAL.

STULL & SONNIKSEN

WEARING APPAREL-DRY GOODS
146-148 South First Street, San Jose, California
PHONE SAN JOSE 125

Sanitex Cleaning Co.

724 So. 1st St., San Jose, California
Phone 465

For Your Next Meal Serve

Chatterton Napkin Rolls
They Are Satisfying
SAN JOSE CHATTERTON BAKERY
Phone 465 20 & San Antonio

SAN-I-STONE

Drainboards, Shower Walls and Floors
H. C. SCHLUSER
115 Hollywood Phone San Jose 4190-J

CHENEY & PRETT

S. P. WATKINS INSPECTORS
Expert repairing of all kinds. Complete selection
of Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry mod-
erately priced. 92 S. 1st St., San Jose, Calif.

CALIFORNIA

San Jose

DRESSES-SUITS-COATS-WRAPPS

SKIRTS-WAISTS-SWEATERS
We specialize in large sizes
The Paris
CLEAN & SUIT HOUSE
EDWARD GROSS, Mgr.
CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.
Nurserymen Florists Seedsmen
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR
HOME AND GARDEN
20-22 E. San Fernando Street, San Jose

GROCERIES

HARDWARE
CROCKERY
IMPLEMENTS
ETC.
151 W. Santa Clara
Street
SAN JOSE, CAL.

MATTRESSES MADE OVER

PATENT AIR-FILLING PROCESS gives soft-
ness equal to new mattresses. Special attention
given to cleaning and rebuilding box spring,
box mattresses and couches. Feather mattresses
made and pillows steam cleaned. Free auto de-
livery. Phone S. J. 4768, Santa Clara St.,
at Sixth. BURNS.

New Books

Fine Stationery
WINCH & MARSHALL
80 South First Street
San Jose, California
Engraving Fountain Pens
Children's Books

OWL SHOE REPAIR SHOP

ALL WORK GUARANTEED
41 East San Fernando St. Phone San Jose 2601-J

MOELLER & GOODWIN

Real Estate-Loans-Insurance
64 E. Santa Clara St. SAN JOSE, CAL.

San Mateo

LEVY BROS.

DEPARTMENT STORE
PHOENIX HOSIERY
SAN MATEO BURLINGAME

BYRON GRILL

THEODORE BROWN, Proprietor
148 H Street SAN MATEO

Santa Cruz

CALIFORNIA HOMES

In beautiful Santa Cruz, in can. Mountains,
Climate Unsurpassed.
Write for Folder, Photos, etc.
MARY JANE HANLY
SANTA CRUZ, CAL.

MORRIS ABRAMS

Established 1880
Clothing and Shoes
OF QUALITY

Pacific Coast Furniture Co.

LINOLEUM, RUGS, STOVES
BEDDING SUPPLIES AND WINDOW SHADES

Stockton

THE HABIT

DYEING
PRESSING
Phone 2011 2315 N. CALIFORNIA ST.
STOCKTON

THE WONDER

DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE
MODERATELY PRICED
Stockton Calif.

WILSON-SCHULZ & Co.

Automotive Electricians
USL BATTERIES
245 E. Miner Ave. Phone 4507

The Sutter Corset Shop

Corsets \$2.00 to \$25.00
ALL FITTINGS GUARANTEED
ANN MOHR LADRA WELLS
Phone 2428 116 N. Sutter St.

Yolland Ice and Fuel Co.

Coal-ICE-Wood
204 N. El Dorado St.

The Arcade

Musical Wear-Men and Boys
M. S. ARNDT & CO.
San Joaquin Building & Loan Ass'n
WE PAY 6% ON PAID UP SHARES
7.2% ON INSTALLMENT SHARES
NOBLE & REID 11 S. Hunter St.

R. W. MEYERS

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
12 No. California. Phone 1473

DRURY & BARTHOLOMEW

GROCERS
802 E. Weber Avenue STOCKTON, CAL.
Phone 247 WALTER CHAMPEUX

THE VALLEY FLORAL CO.

"The Stockton Florist"
547 E. Weber Ave. 100 N. Sutter St.

Local and Long Distance Furniture and

Piano Moving at Reasonable Rates.
STOCKTON TRANSFER CO.
Telephone: Stockton 188 and 110

HUB CITY TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.

(Incorporated)
Local and long distance moving
anywhere, any time.
PHONE 3343 310 S. AURORA ST.

Home Furnishings

Phone 510
LITTLEFIELD FURNITURE CO.
AGENCY FOR HERRICK REFRIGERATORS

THE PRINTER

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS
123 N. Sutter St. Phone 328

CLARK'S MARKET

GROCERIES, FRUITS AND DELICACIES
612-644-646-648 East Market St.

COLORADO

Colorado Springs

Elite

LAUNDRY AND
DRY CLEANING
117 North Tejon St.
Phone Main 85
Colorado Springs, Col.
The City's Complete Art and Gift Shop
THE ART & CAMERA SHOP
Visit Our Picture Gallery 111 N. Tejon
Van Briggie Pottery Colorado Views.

Denver

Efficient Shoe Repairing

Children's Work Especially
Half sole the old one saves buying new ones.
Watkins Shoe Repair Shop
4716 E. 23 AVENUE

CAFÉ ALPINE ROSE

1648 Glenarm Street
RESTAURANT and BAKERY
"Denver's finest and newest Dining Place."
We serve the best to be had. Give us a trial.

Star State

Broadway at 25th Street Main 1717
CLEANING AND PRESSING

Say It With Flowers

D. S. GRIMES' SON
Gallup 332 3032 West 32d Ave.

GOODHEART'S

BROADWAY LAUNDRY
"We return all but the dirt"
880 Broadway Phone South 168

WILLIAM M. MARKS, Realtor

210 Kirtledge Bldg., Denver, Colo.
MOUNTAIN HOMESITES
COLORADO LANDS DENVER REAL ESTATE
Mountain Lots, Acreage and Lands
For Sale

CLOTHING & FURNISHINGS

FOR MEN
PICKENS-PRESTON
636 16th

In the Heart of the Shopping District

The Denver
15th and 16th St., at California

THE FLORENCE

Old Fashioned Home Made Candies
2738 1/2 E. Colfax Ave. at Detroit
WALTER C. DARRY Phone York 9519

BUICK

New and Used Automobiles
NORTON BUICK AUTO CO.
COLFAX AND LINCOLN - DENVER, COLO.

FRANCES MIDDLETON

HAIR DRESSING-MARCEL WAVING
MANICURING
15 E. 11th Ave. Phone Champa 4226

Neusteters

FALL APPAREL FOR MADAME
AND MADEMOISELLE
720 SIXTEENTH ST. DENVER

WEST DENVER ELECTRIC CO.

E. E. STETTLER, ELECTRICIAN
Wiring and Plumbing
General Repairing and Supplies
824 Santa Fe Drive Phone South 810-J

EVERETTE R. BROWN

Florist
615 Sixteenth Street Phone Main 4427

The M. O'Keefe Jewelry Co.

Denver's Quality Jewelers
827 15th Street

LANAN JOHNSON MUSIC CO.

VICTOR AND BRINWICK
PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS
NEW AND USED PIANOS AND PLAYERS
54 S. Broadway (Open Evenings) Phone So. 4538

THE HIGHLAND CHIEF, Printers

AARON WANDER Prop.
NORTH DENVER'S PRINTERS
Gallup 284 2924 Zuni St.

THE DIETER BOOKBINDING CO.

RULING AND BINDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
1638 Champa St. Phone Main 8064

C. J. FOX

BUILDING CONTRACTOR
HOME BUILDER FOR HOME LOVERS
From your plans or will furnish plans
3246 Lowell Bldg. Phone Gallop 216-W

HAANSTAD'S CAMERA SHOP

KODAK EASTMAN FILMS
KODAK FINISHING ENLARGING
404 SIXTEENTH STREET

CLEANING SNOVS

3212 Tejon Gallop 188
CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED

GIGANTIC CLEANERS & DYERS

100 E. Colfax Ave. Phone York 499 & 3594
Our Cleaning Is Unsurpassed

COAL! COAL! COAL!

MRS. F. J. GERBER
1421 E. 22nd Ave. Franklin 1205

SANITARY CLEANING SHOPS

CLEANING AND DYEING
11 E. Colfax and Broadway. Main 6756

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY

"HONEST MILK FROM CLEAN COWS"
1855 Blake St. DENVER, COLO.

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.

ALL GRADES OF COAL
"Quality and Service"
Phone Main 600 1010 1/2 Second St., DENVER

GROCERY AND MARKET

D. L. CAMERON
3160 W. Fairview Place Gallup 630

CITY NOVELTY WORKS

GEORGE ANDERSEN, Prop.
1027 18th Street Phone Main 1965

A. L. DIGBY

TAILORING FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN
1517 Lawrence Street
Office, Champa 4755 Home, Main 6680

THE WEPF PRINTING CO.

QUALITY PRINTING
1731 Champa St., Denver Main 3543

COLORADO

Denver

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

OREGON

Portland

(Continued)

Charles F. Berg
(Who's Your Hoarder?)
Shagmoor Great Coats, for which we are exclusive agents.
Dresses, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Umbrellas, Sweaters, Suits.
300 Morrison St. Post Office Opposite

Good Things to Eat
SEALY DRESSER COMPANY
129 THIRD ST.-PORTLAND, ORE.
Phone Broadway 2901

TROY LAUNDRY
A Laundry service that will more than please you—it will surprise and delight you.

East 0033
East Pine between East 10th and East 11th
The Best in Footwear
THREE STORES

B.K. Baker SHOES
308 Washington, 270 Morrison and 360 Morrison Streets
PORTLAND, OREGON

Cantilever Shoe for Men and Women
353 Alder Street Medical Bldg.

Gravelle
"Where Corsetry Is An Art"
Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery, Silk Underwear and Umbrellas
846 WASHINGTON ST. Morgan Bldg.
Our experience exercised in your insurance matters, a guarantee of proper protection.

Thomas INSURANCE Office
E. S. THOMAS
DOLPH THOMAS
Fire Automobile
Broadway 8210 PORTER BUILDING
Plate Glass Roads

Flowers
Fine Flowers for All Occasions
Artistically Arranged

SWETLAND'S
Confectionery and Restaurant
Announce Their New Location
344 MORRISON, near BROADWAY

Rasmussen
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
N. E. Cor. 2nd and Taylor Street Main 1771

GARRIGUS HAT SHOP
380 Alder, Near Trout
Novelty Hats for Tailored, Sports or Dressy Wear
PRICES MODERATE
We extend to you an invitation to inspect our stock.
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

Lirshutz
Makers of Coats and Suits for Misses and Women
Girls' Coats
165 10th Street
Bet. Morrison & Yamhill

Antoinette HATS
ANTOINETTE GINDRAUX 302 Pittcock Block
MRS. J. R. BRODIE
Exclusive Millinery
From Eastern Importing Houses
Hats designed for individual wear.
448 Alder Street, Between 12th and 18th

IDA MAY COOK
TEACHER OF PIANO
Concert Accompanist
Studio, Rlway 6937 Home, Rlway 6098

Salem
Kaloury Bros
DRY GOODS
Women's and Children's Ready-to-Wear
400-414 State Street

JCPenney Co.
DEPARTMENT STORES
Dry Goods, Ready-to-Wear, Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes
A. A. CLOTHING CO.
AARON AVILL, Prop.
Clothing, Hats, Shoes
MASSON TEMPLE SALEM, OREGON

CHAMBERS & CHAMBERS
Home Outfitters
407 Court Street

UTAH
Salt Lake City
GROCER PRINTING CO.
Printing—Ruling—Binding
215 West Temple

WASHINGTON

Aberdeen

A. J. HAIGH, INC.
Good Clothes for Men
208 East Heron St. Phone 47
CAUTHORN & CAUTHORN, INC.
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE
LOANS AND BONDS
GEORGE J. WOLFF
FINE LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR AND DRY GOODS

Bellingham

Pelegren & Fraser
The best of everything in clothing for men and boys.
Phone 3613 123 E. Holly

Schubbe's 218 East Holly MILLINERY AND READY-TO-WEAR BELLINGHAM, WASH.
Phone 502
HOTEL HENRY BLDG. 1250 ELK ST.

H. J. CROCKETT GROCERIES
Free delivery to all parts of City
Phone 644 707 Irving Street
Order Work a Specialty

CONN SAXOPHONES
DEMONSTRATED—SOLD—TAUGHT
THE SCHIRMANN'S
206 W. Holly Phone 1380, 1807

THE MELODY SHOP
GUY S. BROWN & SON, INC.
Phonographs, Records, Sheet Music
207 W. Holly St., Bellingham, Wash.

THE HOME STORE
A. LAWSON
1393-1314 Ray Street
FOR DRY GOODS—MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FURNISHINGS

THE STORE FOR MEN
BELLINGHAM
HOLLY AT ELK

Randells
MILLINERY for MISS and MATRON
1816 BAY STREET
Millinery, Sweaters, Neckwear, Blouses
DISTINCTIVE DIFFERENT
LINDEKE'S
1802 Dock St., BELLINGHAM, WASH.

Seattle Pantorium
CLEANING AND DYEING
1251 Elk Street, Phone 2335

H. M. THIEL
Hardware, Plumbing and Heating
Stoves and Ranges
Electrical and Auto Supplies
Certain-tied Paints
1200 Harris Avenue
Telephone 484
BOB WHITE TIRE SHOP
Cor. Railroad Ave. and Magnolia
Exclusive Tires and Rims
"FIRESTONE"

Everett
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of Everett, Washington
with resources of over \$8,500,000.00,
offers 100% safety and pays 4% on Time Deposits.

Cleaning—Pressing
All work guaranteed
3000 Rockefeller Phone Main 872
Visit
THE CAVE
for
Confections, Luncheon, Dinner, Supper
1510 Bayview Ave. Everett, Wash.

Stella Busfield Fischer
TEACHER OF VIOLIN AND PIANO
Phone Blue 1236
EMBOSS-O-GRAVING
Engraved effects without expense of a plate or die
BLACK & KING
2920 Colby Everett

COLBY BAKERY
A. MILNE, Prop.
Home Made Bread, Cakes and Pastry
Ask for our Pan Rolls at your Grocer's
2101 Colby Ave. Phone Main 471
SERVICE TRUCK & STORAGE CO.
Packing, Storage, Moving, Shipping
2802 Hoyt Ave. Phone Exchange 30

Seattle
The Girls Club No. 1,
is for the benefit of young business girls desiring
hubs atmosphere at rate corresponding with
their income; good board, place to receive
friends; sewing, laundry privileges
1115 Cherry St., Seattle. Phone El 1487
Have your corsets specially designed for you.
SPENCER CORSETS
MRS. F. A. DAVIS
4000 Arcade Bldg. SEATTLE
Hours: 9-5 P. M.

210 James St.
The Desk-Exchange
ARTHUR M. HANSEN
MERCHANTS PRINTING CO.
ADOLPH CAREN, Prop.
"We want your business"
12 Columbia Street Main 6077 SEATTLE

TAILOR
T. J. O'NEIL
PANTAGES BLDG. SEATTLE

ALL INSURANCE LINES
Exeter Investment Co., Inc.
416-18 New York Bldg. Seattle Elliot 5987

WASHINGTON

Seattle

(Continued)

W. F. LARNE
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry
Expert Watch Repairing
Jewelry Made to Order
419 PIKE ST. SEATTLE

Revitt's
For
DIAMONDS
Original and Exclusive Designing
Jewelry made to order and repaired
2213 White Bldg., 428 Union St., second floor
Elliot 4445

TERMINAL GARAGE
Twenty-Four Hour Service
GAS, OIL AND ACCESSORIES
Cars Stored, Washed and Polished
Railroad Ave. Main 0934
At Jackson St. SEATTLE

Knittle Corset Co.
"Where Corsetry Is An Art"
Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery
Silk Underwear and Umbrellas
1328 SECOND AVE. SEATTLE
Main 2711 Near Union

Central Stenographic Service
H. E. EHRLICHMAN, Mgr.
recognizes that our success is achieved only in
the measure that the business of the community
and our customers more particularly are benefited,
and we invite accounts on the basis of
constantly advancing the interests of our
clients to the highest measure of our ability.
Suite 6, Central Building
SEATTLE

RENTRO WADENSTEIN
DESK CO.
UNION AT FIFTH
ELLIS 6870

Charles E. Talmadge
Rentals, Collections
726 Henry Building Main 5299

WEST STATE LAUNDRY
MEN'S HAND LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Carpet Cleaning
General Laundering including Wet Wash
FINE MODERN HOMES
BY OWNER AND BUILDER
O. M. KULLEN
1800 3d Ave., N. Phone Gar. 4807

CHARACTER AND QUALITY
FOOTWEAR
for Men
Women
Children
TWO STORES
Justice Stationery Co.
912 Second Avenue
Typewriter Supplies
Loose Leaf Goods
Fountain Pens—Kodaks

GENERAL PRINTING CO.
WILLARD E. TAYLOR
Commercial & Job Printing
605 Pacific Bldg. Seattle
Main 1206

GROCERS
JONES-THURLOW COMPANY
RIGHT PRICES GOOD GOODS
Fourteenth and East Pine Sts., SEATTLE
EAST 0878

Groceries
Be Glad there's one near your home
John S. Hudson
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
758 Empire Building Elliot 4233

E. G. EVERETT
TAILOR
Suite 221, Leary Bldg., SEATTLE
VERE PROCTOR'S BEAUTY SHOP
SHAMPOOING CURLING
HAIRDRESSING
410 Haight Bldg. Main 5120

Catalogs Booklets
ACME-PRESS
819 Third SEATTLE Main 1997

INSURANCE
B. W. BAKER
Insurance Department, West and Wheeler
Fire, Auto, Glass, Elevator
Second and Marion Elliot 5288
Phone Elliot 5288

JACOBS-FISHER CO. PRINTING
416 Colfax Bldg. SEATTLE

FOR SALE
New modern four-room cottage with garage;
view of Sound; terms, \$2000. B. W. BAKER,
Rose Lodge, 3407 6th St., S. W. West 0430.

PANTORIUM DYE WORKS, Inc.
Cleaning and Dyeing
Carpets and Oriental Rugs
1419 4th Ave. Main 7680

Mary Dock Misses Shop
The exclusive frocks for the Miss from two to sixteen, at reasonable prices.
216 UNION ST. SEATTLE
ELLIS 1924

WASHINGTON

Seattle

(Continued)

PERINGER
INSTRUCTION
PIANO THEORY
SUITE-710-MONTIELUS BLD.

LEASES INSURANCE
D. W. BALDWIN
JOSHUA GREEN BLDG.
ELLIOT 0171 SEATTLE

Two Pants Suits for Men
The Extra Pair Double the Wear
\$25 \$30 \$35
Men's and Boys' Furnishings and Hats
TAILORED READY CO.
401 PIKE STREET SEATTLE

Smiles
Kenwood 1187

DISTINCTIVE MILLINERY
1518 Westlake Ave., 4506 University Way
SEATTLE

J. Zittel
TAILOR and DESIGNER
710-711 SEABOARD BLD.
MAIN 1877

Employment Service
ALLAN R. THOMPSON
718 Haight Building
Elliot 6585

Individual Attention
Woodlawn
FLOWER SHOP
SECOND AVE. AT UNION
MAIN 0652 SEATTLE

BAKER BRO.'S CO.
PIANOS PHONOGRAPHS
TUNING AND REPAIRING
Elliot 3987
1609 Third Ave. SEATTLE

Newbrand's
BOOT SHOP
1825 3d Avenue
Dependable Footwear for Women
Moderate Prices—"Service First"

SCHRADER CAFE
Good Food Well Cooked
And Clean Quick Service
At Moderate Prices
118 Madison Street

Macintosh-Thuman
LUMBER CO.
Houses Planned—Financed—Built
1088 Jackson Street Phone Beacon 0027

Voight Leather Specialty Co.
High Grade Leather Goods
Made to Order
115 Marion St. Seattle Main 5530

WONDER VARIETY STORE
Arrowhead Hosiery, Notions, Dishes
Aluminum, Glassware, etc.
4785 UNIVERSITY WAY
PHOTOS
UNIVERSITY DISTRICT
GOODRICH STUDIO
4286 Univ. Way Melrose 0842

MUHL PAINT CO.
Wall Paper, Stencils, Varnishes, Etc.
Special Paint for Special Purposes
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMING
618 Pike Street Telephone Main 5861

AUGUSTINE & KYER
MAIN STORE—615-617 FIRST AVE.
UPTOWN—1820 THIRD AVE.

CRITCHER'S CASH GROCERY
2701 Beacon Ave. SEATTLE
Phone Beacon 1270

J. C. COREY SIGN CO.
Card and Cloth Signs
600 Union Street Phone Main 5491

ALT MAKES GOOD CLOTHES
TAILOR TO MEN
200 University Street, Main 5654, Seattle
Autumn, druggists, household goods and mercantile stock. A. H. NOWKA, Sec'y, 622 Pay-
ton Bldg. Main 2878

WASHINGTON

Seattle

(Continued)

SOCIETY BEAUTY PARLORS
Suite 206, McDermott Bldg.
4th and Pine Streets SEATTLE
UPSTAIRS
Marcelling a Specialty.
We guarantee ours.
"The Shop That Good Service Made"
Elliot 5816 Main 5779

Authentic, Accurate, Reliable.
Eastman Service and Supplies.
Kodaks, Cameras, Films.
Printing, Developing, Enlarging.
Northwestern
Photo Supply Co., Inc.
EASTMAN KODAK CO.
1415 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

FURNACES
Installed, Repaired and Cleaned
CORNICES, SKYLIGHTS, AND VENTILATING
TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING
FINLAY & ROBB, INC.
80 Lenora St. SEATTLE Main 3704

JAMES W. McBURNEY
Attorney at Law
Hoge Building, Seattle

THE FLEMING
FIRST CLASS
APARTMENTS
Furnished or Unfurnished
2321 Fourth Avenue
WE FURNISH EVERYTHING BUT THE KATS.
Five minutes from business center
Elliot 2680

THEO. COOPER
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR DECORATING
Office, 4187 Arcade Bldg., Elliot 0328, Seattle
CENTRAL DAIRY
1882 9th Avenue Elliot 6210 SEATTLE

Spokane
"Skoki" Coats
for Fall and Winter
\$25 to \$85
In the Sportswear Shop

CRESCENT
MAIN AVENUE, RIVERSIDE AND WALL STREETS

Hechtman's
Exclusive Garments for Women
and Misses
Very Moderately Priced
Symons Block, S. 11 Howard St.

Blakely's
Get Your New
WINTER HAT at
MONICA B. THOMPSON
Public Stenographic Offices
Notary Public
212-14 Eagle Bldg. Main 4272
Hours 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Kiddies' Toggery
Spokane's exclusive child's shop,
where you will always find the unusual
garment, or toy, at most attractive prices.
INFANTS TO MISSES OF FOURTEEN
LITTLE MEN TO EIGHT
Davenport Hotel Spokane, Wash.

JOHNSON-BUNGAY FUEL CO.
SPECIAL PRICES
FOR SUMMER DELIVERY
Nichols Building Main 4648

BUTTER EGGS CHEESE
A. E. POST
PRODUCERS' MARKET
STALL NO. 18
Wedding Invitations and Announcements
Printed or Engraved

UNION PRINTING CO.
414 First Avenue Spokane, Wash.
Main 2880
"ALWAYS YOUR MONEY'S WORTH AT
WOLFF'S FURNITURE STORE
Corner Sprague and Washington
Tel. Madison 54

Scheffers Cafeteria
The Home of "Home Cooking"
S. 114-116 Howard St.
Opposite Hippodrome Theatre
WATT BROS. GARAGE
All Work Guaranteed
Indians near Division Max. 2003

INLAND FINANCE COMPANY
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Automobile, dwellings, household goods and mer-
cantile stock. A. H. NOWKA, Sec'y, 622 Pay-
ton Bldg. Main 2878

Spokane
If It Isn't All Right Bring It Back
DOLBY'S CLOTHING
SPOKANE
320 Riverside

HILL
\$5 \$6 \$7
SHOE STORES
SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY
320 Riverside Spokane

Mr. Tourist
For your breakfast, have a waffle down
at Wilson's. They really are
the best in town
Waffles and Lunches
E. A. A. C. Bldg., New Madison Hotel Bldg.
"Good Things to Eat"
THE SPOKANE
TABLE SUPPLY CO.
Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods
Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables
Fine Candles
512 Riverside Ave. Main 4300
Our "On Selection" service will enable
you to supply your Sheet Music and
Small Instrument Needs with assured
satisfaction.
BAILEY'S
618 Sprague Spokane, Wn.

DRY CLEANING
FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP
AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE
CALL MAIN 909
CRESCENT CLEANERS, Inc.
No. 300 Walnut St. Spokane, Wash.
MODEL BOOT SHOP
SMART SHOES
609
Riverside Ave.
R. M. WADE & CO.
SALES AND SERVICE
910 N. Monroe Phone Main 805
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE
SAAD BROTHERS
ARE GOOD SHOE REPAIRERS
Workmanship, Material and Service
702 Main Ave. N. 7 Lincoln St.
HIGH-CLASS SHOE REPAIRING
SHOE HOSPITAL
"First Aid to Healed Soles"
N 120 Post St. N 11 Washington

If It's ELECTRIC See
DUNCAN
Wiring—Supplies—Radio
"Say it with flowers"
HOYT BROS. & CO.
FLORISTS
N. 11 Post Street Tel. Main 879
Hoffman's Silk Store
announces the arrival of a profuse
assortment of beautiful new silks.
723 RIVERSIDE AVENUE
THE SILK HOUSE
Howard and First
An exclusive silk store in Spokane
FOR SILKS AND SERVICE
Inland Empire Cleaners, Inc.
DRY CLEANING AND DYEING
QUALITY WORKMANSHIP
Prompt Service
1016-22 N. Howard St.
Call Max. 4180
F. H. FLANDERS & CO.
Men's and Boys'
Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings
708 Main Avenue SPOKANE, WASH.

MADAME MAJER
608 Hyde Bldg., Spokane
HUSBANDRY, HATS, HOSIERY,
PLEATING, DYEING AND
FEATHERWORK
RELIANCE GARAGE
FORD SPECIALIST
W. 1216 Fourth Avenue
Tel. Main 1989
BILL WATSON
LUTHER'S BARBER SHOP
Special Chairs for Children
MANICURING
615 Sprague Avenue
DANIEL B. KRUGER
"Piano Tuning"
MAX. 4400
JONES & MITCHELL
General Ins. & Surety Bonds
217 Hutton Bldg. M. 2723

Tacoma
TACOMA STEAM LAUNDRY
Deluxe All Finished Laundry Service
Tel. Madison 54
LILLIAN KELLER
PIANO TEACHER
Beginners and advanced
Phone Main 8850-R 811 So. I Street
CARTER CLEANERS
Cleaning and Pressing
Tailoring and Alterations
724 St. Helena
Phone Main 5387
A. J. McKILLOP COMPANY
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
618 Fidelity Building Telephone Main 5713

Tacoma
Complete Automobile Supplies and
Garage Work
Authorized Dealer for
Lincoln Ford Fordson
Sales and Service
CAMP LEWIS SERVICE
AND GARAGE CO.
On Pacific Highway Phone Greene Park 251
"ALL ROADS LEAD TO
RHODES"
Full and Complete Stocks of Dependable
Apparel and All Requirements
of the Home
Rhodes Brothers
Broadway, Eleventh, Market
TACOMA
Anelle Corset Co.
"Where Corsetry Is An Art"
Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery,
Silk Underwear and Umbrellas
922 BROADWAY Tacoma
Main 1489 Colonial Theatre Building
WASHINGTON TOOL AND
HARDWARE COMPANY
BUILDERS' HARDWARE, TOOLS
GENERAL HARDWARE
and
Spalding Athletic Supplies
924 Pacific Avenue Tacoma, Wash.
Mayer Jacob Company
LEADERS OF FASHIONS IN
WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR
TACOMA
STADIUM DYE WORKS
Cleaning and Dyeing
Temporary Address
754 Broadway Main 140
UNION AVENUE GARAGE
A. F. NELSON
FIRESTONE AND
OLDFIELD TIRES
REPAIRING
South 12nd and Union Phone Madison 49
SAFETY AVAILABILITY
HIGH EARNING POWER
We have never
paid less than 6% Savings
THE PACIFIC SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.
Raiph Martin
MARTIN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES AND ICE CREAM
6442 2nd Tacoma, Wash.
Mad. 4258
TACOMA TRUCK COMPANY
FREIGHT AND GENERAL DRAY BUSINESS
STORAGE, TRANSFER AND MOVING
1722 Pacific Ave. Phone Main 807
J. W. WOOD CO.
Grocers Phone Main 218
949 Tacoma Ave.
W. Carry Domino Sugar
DIAMOND T FUEL CO.
Quality and Service
Phone: Main 4205, Main 8207
CALLSON & AHNUST, Tailors
Better Clothes for Men
105 So. 10th Street TACOMA
Southern chicken dinners, sleep accom-
modations. Beautiful mountain view, 28 miles
from Tacoma. Phone Pattonville Main 8222.
Vancouver
WEEKS COMPANY
TRANSFER AND STORAGE
Latter trips between Portland and Vancouver
Portland Office, 2 Front Street
Phone Broadway 2198
Vancouver, 111 Wash. St. Phone 79
Walla Walla
Eversz Cleaning Company
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing
Tel. 602
GARDNER & CO., Inc.
The Quality Store
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery, Dry Goods
Clothing, Shoes, Groceries
A. M. JENSEN CO.
Walla Walla
THE MODERN DAYLIGHT STORE
The best goods for the price, no matter what
the price.
YOUNG & LESTER
FLORISTS
Model Cash Grocery
Phone 206-207 3 So. First Street
ERICKSON AND HOLDEN
Painting, Paper Hanging and
Decorating Contractors.
Picture Framing a Specialty. Tel. 301
Yakima
AUTOMOBILE
TIRES AND ACCESSORIES
LOWE & POOLE
107 So. 2nd St. Phone 2740
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Capital and Surplus \$500,000.00
W. L. STEINWEG, PRESIDENT
YAKIMA, WASH.
MUSIC TEACHERS AND SOLOISTS
Ask us to send you some
Music on selected
EMPORIUM MUSIC DEPARTMENT
119 E. Yakima Ave.
Gibson Packing Company
Meats and Provisions
Directors, E. S. O. D. C. A. Gibson
YAKIMA ARTIFICIAL ICE &
COLD STORAGE CO.
Ice Coal Fruit Cold Storage
Phone 511
W. L. LEMON
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
Cor. Yakima Avenue & 3rd St
ANNAYE FLOWER SHOP
Artistic Floral Service
212 East Yakima Avenue, Phone 341
Members Florists Telegraph Association
LESLIE M. ROSE
JEWELER
418 W. Yakima Ave., Yakima, Wash. Tel. 343
THE HILL SHOE STORES, Inc.
BETTER SHOES FOR LESS
315 Yakima Ave. Yakima, Wash.

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Contemporary British Art

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 31

THE summer exhibition at the Grosvenor Galleries of paintings and drawings by contemporary British artists affords an admirable opportunity for taking stock of the work that is being done in England at the present time. The Grosvenor Galleries makes, I believe, only two demands on its exhibitors: the first is that pictures exhibited must be by living artists, and the second is that the artists shall be British subjects. Unlike the Royal Academy, the New English Art Club, and the London Group, there is no special bond between the exhibitors, with the result that the present exhibition contains works by Royal Academicians, members of the New English Art Club, and of the London Group. There is a number of other clubs and societies in existence, but these three organizations are as representative of the artistic tendencies of the present generation in England as are Conservatism, Liberalism, and Labor of the political divisions in the House of Commons.

The parallel is indeed a very tempting one. There are Communists among the artists; so there are in the House of Commons; there are Diehards among the Conservatives; and there is a corresponding section among the Royal Academicians. The Liberals are divided, and so is the English Art Club; and the London Group plays among painters the rôle of the Labor Party.

Indeed the comparison may be carried a great deal further. The Conservatives and the Royal Academicians would appear to monopolize the honors and distinctions conferred by the mighty. They can boast public and commercial success, but they are doomed to forgo the appreciation of progressive critics. Liberals and Labor, on the other hand, score more moral successes but such few honors as there are for them, together with the ability to command a fair commercial reward for their work, are confined to the Lloyd George Liberals. The London Group enjoys much the same position as the Labor members in the House of Commons. They are newcomers, and they satisfy every unprejudiced observer of their profound sincerity. Some of their members may be inept, and they may, in their fervor, be a little blind to their opponent's point of view, but in art, sincerity is, if anything, more essential to achievement than in the sphere of politics, and as individual contribution to artistic evolution is the pinnacle of every artist's dream, he can readily be forgiven for his refusal to countenance the able but rather uninspired teamwork of the successful Academicians.

The paintings at the Grosvenor Galleries shown by members of this Royal Institution are strangely monotonous. The impression they give is difficult to describe, but I remember thinking as I wandered from one portrait to the next that their efforts could be likened to those of very painstaking, very skillful and very respectable people, who, having in thought precisely the same concept of the one and only perfect formula, treat the same subject in the same way. There are differences, of course, but they do not strike me as being more significant than the difference between the handwriting of two gentlemen copying out the same piece of poetry. Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale" is just as supreme a piece of poetry, whether copied in red ink or blue ink; the ode is the thing, and the painted ode to the fashionable nightingales of the Royal Academicians seems to me to be very poor odds. The fact that a successful rival makes his copy of either the same ode or the same nightingale in red or in green ink does not appear to me to improve the quality of his artistic achievement. The academic landscape resembles so closely in all essentials the academic portrait that it would be superfluous to analyze it separately.

The artistic liberals are a race whose hearts and thoughts tend in opposite directions. The habit of their hearts is to love the success and distinction, the competence and varnished perfection of their academic colleagues, but mentally they have written the word "progress" over the doors of their studios. They steal themselves to look at it every day. They have even gone to the continent to discover what this word signifies. They have realized that their great contemporaries in France have developed a new outlook on the visual world and perhaps a new outlook on the traditions of their ancestors. And, seeing progress written on their doors, they have determined to keep abreast of the march of time. It would appear, however, that for the profession of painting a skillful eye and a skillful hand are by no means sufficient. It requires the surrender of the heart and of the intelligence, and as they find it impossible to give both, they fall either to attain the desire of their hearts or to satisfy their ambition. The London Group represents the

rising generation. They do not care for the fleshpots of Egypt; they come with eyes dimmed by the glamour of their own vision. Although they are very young, they feel that a lifetime will barely suffice to tell the world of the vision they have seen, and, as a result, they are somewhat impatient. They expect to build a new Rome, perhaps not in a day, but at any rate in their generation, and naturally their task makes them a little scornful of Piccadilly.

Summed up, the achievements of the three representative groups of painters do not amount to a great deal. The Academy has become a cipher not worth the trouble of decoding. The established section of the New English Art Club must confess failure, in spite of admirable intentions, and the younger members are likely to prove good sons. They will follow in the footsteps of their worthy sires. That leaves us with the London Group; the future will judge them, for the time is not ripe, but at any rate there is hope.

J. HOLROYD-REECE

In the Studio of Nicola D'Ascenzo

Gloucester, Mass.

Special Correspondence

THE tendency of artists today, as that of most professionals, is toward specialization. They aim at mastery in a single medium, oil, pastel, or water color. In many instances they are prone to carry their specialization even farther, and to confine their artistry to the limited province of portrait, landscape, or marine. Although he paid scant heed to the realistic interpretation of field and sea, the old master employed still life, portraiture, and figure study as an aid to some more ambitious creation. His work, however minute and faithful in its character delineation, possessed a greater majesty, that sense of the decorative which lies on the borderland of conventionalized form. A portrait was a decoration quite as carefully studied for ensemble as a mural design.

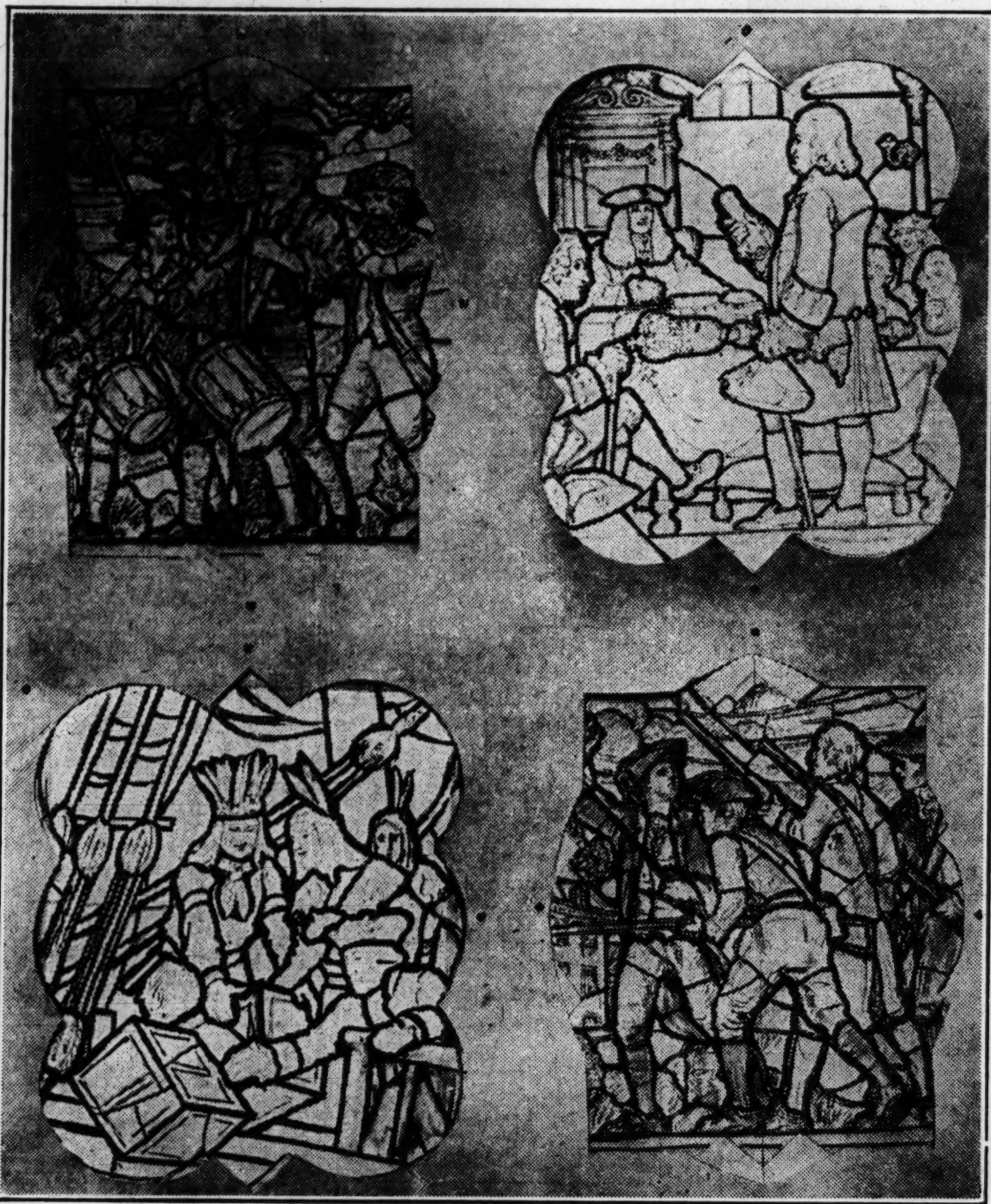
Thus the old master—and in fact the early American masters—employed specialized study as source material through which they might broaden their knowledge. In a little studio at Folly Cove, Nicola D'Ascenzo is working with paint and pencil. The broad vision of the decorator impels him to seek in the world of nature the inspiration for composite designs. The art of palette or crayon is to him a pastime, a time for research, and for the storing of new motifs, which, when occasion demands, he may develop in the medium of stained glass.

To visit his little summer studio workshop—playshop, he might call it—is unusually provocative of thought. There one finds the constant interaction of one medium upon the other. Long research in conventionalized form has brought to D'Ascenzo an appreciation for perpendiculars. He senses their majesty, the dignified atmosphere which they lend even to a pencil sketch; he knows their value as focal points in a composition, or as a steady element, to be introduced at the sides. From that same research, perhaps, comes the tendency toward creating within the picture a decorative frame through the distribution of natural objects. The motif may be that of old buildings, of docks, or of boats.

Unconsciously, through his training in design, D'Ascenzo picks from a wealth of material those jottings in which he instinctively feels decorative possibilities. Thus he has been studying the painted old pine and willows of Folly Cove. "They are beautiful," he exults, spreading the pencil sketches before you. "They have a fine decorative quality. I don't see why more artists don't make use of them. They are not the easiest thing to draw. Perhaps that is the reason." The decorative instinct is often more true to nature than the purely pictorial. D'Ascenzo drew from his cabinet a harbor water color. "So many painters," said he, "paint the sky as the sky and the sea as the sea, the one without relation to the other, and both without relation to boats. I have tried to carry the sky with its clouds down into the sea."

But D'Ascenzo is not content with a roadside sketch pad. His imagination can grasp a picture in a flash as it flies past the window of a moving train, or as it floats more gently away from the course of a vessel. Thus, in his many journeys through Europe, he has gathered a series of sketch suggestions which would be irrevocably lost to the less versatile painter of static waysides.

"It may be a mere jotting," the



Detail From One of Nicola D'Ascenzo's Windows in Valley Forge Chapel
The Spirit of '76, Benjamin Franklin at the Court of Europe, the Boston Tea Party and the Minute Men

artist admit, "but it is something upon which the imagination may work later. I employ that method a great deal. In fact, I believe firmly in sketching, especially on the water, where an interesting picture may break up completely within the moment. Unless you are quick, you lose the very snap which first attracted you."

"That may apply to objects, but it is very different with more ephemeral effects. A sunset, for instance. I don't believe a sunset can ever be adequately painted. The very act of transferring it destroys its evanescent delicacy. You may be very faithful in color and detail, but you find in the end that you have an ordinary result, nothing but paint fireworks. It defies art. Yet people say to you, 'It is wonderful! Why don't you paint it?' Well, perhaps the very wonder of it is the reason why we can't."

There followed marines, more trees, a still-life, a series of jottings from the deck of a moving vessel. Then there were flashes of Italy and England.

"You have no idea how many times I make use of just such jottings," D'Ascenzo said. "Take my Canterbury sketches, for instance. When I made them, I had no idea that I might make other use of them. That very winter I was called upon to design a Canterbury Pilgrim window. So there you are—sketch as you go, and then you will always have a valuable source book of material. I had the actual environment for the Canterbury Pilgrims and I made good use of it."

Of course, in medieval glass, the problem is different. It is difficult to use modern motifs. But with all due respect to present-day workers, I think they are making a great mistake in being too archaeological. They reproduce the faults and the ugliness because it was medieval and quaint. They cling to the archaic, rather than use modern material which they find at hand. Although glass typifies the perfection

of the medieval idea, we are not living in the thirteenth century.

"That is why I am especially interested in my work on the windows of the Valley Forge Chapel. The subject matter is far from ancient. In one of the windows for an old sea captain, I went straight to the sea for motifs, for shells and water, dolphins and seashores, and all the other things of the water. Then I conventionalized them, and repeated them as spots throughout the window, thus producing an ocean background for the episodes. The conventionalization produced a window with the semblance of the thirteenth century, but with modern atmosphere behind it."

"In our glass today we have 50 or 100 times as many possible shades as those used by medieval workmen. Yet their restriction was, I often feel, a blessing in disguise. They were held down to few colors and were forced to produce their wonderful effects through the penetration of the light. Our windows today are somewhat unfortunate. We are confused by a superfluity of colors, and we have not the art of elimination. We have too great a mixture. There are times when a color can be produced by the sifting of light; instead, we use the color itself, and the result is lifeless. What we must learn to appreciate is the full effect of the light as it penetrates the window, for light only can produce a live color. Before long, I fear we shall be deluged with execrable semiarchaic medallion glass. There is a growing fad for thirteenth century imitations."

"You know, it is one thing to go through Chartres Cathedral with cane and gloves, but quite another to stay there for a month, and get dusty making researches and studies. And you do get dusty! Art students today seem to look on their profession as a white

collar job. They don't want to soil their hands. In fact, many of our students do their research work on the Avenue de l'Opéra, in front of a café."

Although D'Ascenzo has made a minute study of the Chartres glass, he prefers to use the knowledge as a basis for modern thinking. "Look!" and he shows you the amusing adaptation of the theme to the room. In a library window, a monk delves among revered tomes, while his brother illuminates a manuscript, and, in the corner, St. George slays the dragon of ignorance. So also, in the dining room, where St. Anthony of Padua preaches to the fishes, while St. Huber sees the symbol of faith between the antlers of a deer.

One feels that D'Ascenzo is discovering new possibilities in an art medium which reached its highest perfection in past centuries. He is endeavoring to substitute the animate for the inanimate atmosphere, and in no small degree he is achieving naturalism through the pencil jottings of leisure moments.

DOROTHY GRAF.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

B. KEITH'S
The Amusement Centre of Boston
Week of Sept. 17 at 2 and 8. Hearsh 1724
The Superman of Strength! A Sensation.
Modern Samson

Alyn Mann & Co.—Jean Adair & Co.
Ned Norworth & Co. Bernard & Garry.
Jean Schuller
MISS FRANKIE HEATH MARGUERITE
& ALVAREZ
NEXT WEEK—Rae Samuels, May Yobe

Even. at 8:15
Mats. Thurs.,
Sat. at 2:15
COPLEY
Theatre
Tel. Back Bay 0701
Seats Down Town
Filene's, Jordan's
& Shepard Stores

Henry Jewett's
Repertory Company
R. C. Carlton's
Hilarious Farce
MR.
Hopkins
Even. at 8:15
Wed. & Sat. 2:15
Phone Beach 103
Late Stars of
"Smile Along"
Mid-Nite Show
Next Thursday Runnin' Wild

SAN FRANCISCO
WILKES' O'FARRELL ST. Phone
Near Powell 2
ALCAZAR
TENTH WEEK Thomas Wilkes Presents
THE DUNCAN SISTERS by arrangement with Sam
H. Harris, in the Musical Comedy Success
"TOPSY and EVA"
Book by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, Music and
Lyrics by The Duncans, Staged by Oscar Eagle

BOSTON—Motion Pictures
MAJESTIC
LAST WEEK
Twice Daily 2:15, 8:15, Sun. at 2 & 8:15
JESSE L. LASKY Presents
The COVERED
WAGON
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
EIGHTEENTH WEEK
Even. & Sat. Mat. 5:00, \$1.00 and \$1.50
Other Mats. 5:00 and \$1.00

TO OUR READERS
Theatrical managers welcome a
letter of appreciation from those who
have enjoyed a production advertised
in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR.

The Royal Hibernian Academy

Dublin, Ireland

Special Correspondence

THE ninety-fourth exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts is being held in the Art Industries Hall, Dublin, having been opened at the beginning of Horse Show Week by the Governor-General. In all there are 327 exhibits, which include paintings, screens, prints and drawings, miniatures and sculpture. Among the well-known names represented are those of Sir John Lavery, Jack Yeats, John Keating, Leo Whelan, W. J. Leech, Charles Lamb, Dermot O'Brien and Sarah Purser.

Sir John Lavery has portraits of the Governor-General, and the Earl of Dunraven. A more ambitious picture is "Blessing the Colours" showing a kneeling Free State soldier holding the tricolor, which an elaborately garbed dignitary is blessing. The figures are so large that they seem to dwarf the impersonal idea of blessing. One also wishes for some relief of the very ponderous background; something which would give a touch of exultation instead of an atmosphere of gloom, to the picture.

Jack Yeats' work is as crude in treatment as Sir John Lavery's is careful, although this is the crudeness of simplicity—not of bad taste. While his brother writes poems about the "Shadowy Waters," Jack Yeats seems more at ease painting Irish race meetings, fairs, markets, circuses and the rough amusements of Irish rural life. His figures seem taut with struggling life—there is manual labor in every line.

John Masefield, in a recent appreciation of Yeats' work, says: "He draws them (the rural Irish) as a most spirited, eager people, fond of all kinds of vehement contest. The taste for contest seems to kindle in every man who has been even drawn driving on an Irish road. When he draws a car-driver he draws him stirred up to a test of speed and shows that both horse and man are determined not to be passed on the road." I cannot say I was as much struck by the few pictures Yeats is exhibiting here as I was by other work of his. Nevertheless, "The Sleeping Drover" is a breezy, characteristic piece of painting, showing one of the artist's beloved merry-go-rounds, and giving one the impression that everything was swaying round. One could almost hear the noisy, laboring music, and the deep, uneven breathing of the drover fallen asleep on the grass.

Charles Lamb has some sunny landscapes showing the bright, open-

air Ireland we love to think is still with us, in spite of politics. W. J. Leech has some modern notions about color schemes and light. In "Aloes, Near Grasse" and "A Cactus Hedge, Tunis," he seems to be in search of sunlight, but, to me, all he has found is an artificial substitute. However, later on, in "Children on a Beach," where he is frankly an impressionist, I was delighted to see him a perhaps unconscious follower of "Silas Marner"—he had found the sunlight in the hair of little children by the sea!

John Keating's illustrations to "The Playboy of the Western World" will be much discussed for their originality and daring, if not for their workmanship. The first is called "Frontispiece," and represents the father and son engaged in the quarrel on which the plot of the play is based. The second is "Rising up in the Red Dawn," showing the nude and startling figure of a man standing by a rushing drove of pigs, all against a cold, dawn-tinted sky. The third is "That's a Right Toast—Now, Christy," a cottage scene; and the last, "It's Christy, by the Stars of God," is perhaps the most startling of all. Two men are bearing Christy on their shoulders and two women stand admiring by. They are wearing shawls bright enough to be Oriental. The background is a fantastic sky—the colors thrown into all kinds of curve and contrast, and a weird sea breaks in.

The figures in these pictures are as if roughly hewn out of solid color and have the awkwardness of puppets, yet give that strange delight one so often has in the grotesque. In essentials, I think, these paintings have much in common with the gaucherie of the Swedish ballet. The colors are almost strident, if one may say so, and one comes away with an impression that one has seen a curiously stimulating combination of poetry and crudity. Whatever else he may or may not have done Keating has certainly illustrated Synge, the artist, both the dramatist and the painter have found the color and the crudity of the west.

V. S. P.

AMUSEMENTS

MOTION PICTURES

Ask the
manager
of your favorite theatre
when he will exhibit—

"The
PURPLE
HIGHWAY"
WITH CHARMING SUPPORTED BY
MIDGE
KENNEDY
Adapted from the story by
John Golden Broadway Success

RUFUS STEELE
Adapted the Story from the
John Golden Broadway Success
"Dear Me"
By Luther Reed and Hale Ham-
ilton. Directed by Henry Kolker.

Produced by the
Kenma Corporation
You will leave the theatre
happier for having seen
"The Purple Highway."
Remember it's a
Paramount
Picture

Now Showing in "The White
Theatre"
D. W. Griffith's "Rose"
"This poem, great love drama and sermon,
sends one home with something unforget-
table, a great heart hunger for a better hu-
manity."—Stage, Theatre, Artist, Press, Child
Welfare Board of New York.
"One of the biggest pictures made in
years because so very, very human."—New
York Evening World.
"Early ranks with the most important
pictures."—New York Sun.

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

THE
SELWYN
Theatres
The FOOL
Written by CHANNING POLLOCK
Staged by FRANK REICHER
DIRECT FROM 400 PERFORMANCES
IN NEW YORK CITY
7 Companies Touring America
"A powerful play dealing with the two
most important subjects in the world."
Frank Lee Short in The Christian Science
Monitor.
STRENGTHENED AND REFRESHED

THE
SELWYN
In connection with ADOLPH KLAUBER
Present
CJANE
AS
COWL Juliet
Now playing a trans-continental tour,
including the following cities: SALT
LAKE CITY, DENVER, KANSAS
CITY, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT,
MILWAUKEE

HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
THE CHARMING MUSICAL HIT
"The Clinging Vine"
2 companies on tour. N. Y. cast with PEGGY
WOOD—in Chicago and the West. Southern
company headed by FERNIE ROGERS.

GEORGE FOOTE DUNHAM
Architect
SPECIALIZING IN DESIGN OF CHURCHES
EXCLUSIVE HOMES
Northwestern Bank Bldg., Portland, Ore.

WM GRAY PURCELL
ARCHITECT
In 1830-35 years
professional practice
in twelve States, New
Hampshire to California.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
PORTLAND OREGON

Frank Partridge
WORKS OF ART
No. 6 West 56th Street,
New York
24 King Street, St. James's
London, S. W.
Telephone: Gerard 7387
Telegram: "Partridge"
St. James's, London.

PAINTINGS
BY CALIFORNIA
ARTISTS
Kanst Art Galleries
326
SOUTH HILL ST.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Ancient and
Modern Paintings
EARLY ENGLISH
PORTRAITS
BARBIZON and
SELECTED
AMERICAN
PAINTINGS
Bronzes by
PAUL MANSHIP
AT THE GALLERIES OF
Scott & Fowles
667 Fifth Avenue
Between 52nd and 53rd Sts.
NEW YORK CITY

PAINTING and Decorating
Clubs, Churches, Show Rooms
Offices, Private Homes
ESTIMATES CONTRACTS
MISS FAY
4 West 40th Street
New York City Phone Longacre 8388

AMUSEMENTS
CHICAGO
POWERS—NOW "BEST SHOW
IN TOWN"
ALICE BRADY
IN
"Zander the Great"
Every Eve. (Exc. Sat.) 5:00 to 8:30
Sat. Eve. 5:00 to 8:30. Mat. 5:00 to 8:30
Wed. Mat. 5:00 to 8:30
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE
AT BOX OFFICE
NOT A MOVIE

Playhouse—Now
H. B. WARNER in
"YOU and I"
With Lucile Watson And A "Perfect
Performance"
"THE SMARTEST THING IN TOWN"
Eve. 5:00 to 8:30. Sat. at 2 & 8:30
Sat. Eve. 5:00 to 8:30

THE HOME FORUM

Maker of An Indispensable Diary

SOMEONE has said that a delightful book might be written on spinster aunts who have been kind to famous men, but I do not remember that anyone has ever proposed an essay on bachelor uncles. No doubt an examination of the "Dictionary of National Biography" would discover as many of one as of the other. It would be hard to find any more lovable bachelor than Charles Lamb, though he did not happen to be an uncle in the strict sense of the word; but, lacking nephews and nieces, he made himself, so to speak, an uncle to the world in general.

Among the acquaintances of Lamb there was another bachelor, less famous though by no means forgotten, who was a kind of universal uncle, also. This was Henry Crabb Robinson, author of one of the most valuable diaries in existence. Crabb Robinson, as he is usually called, for just 50 years kept a careful account of his own doings, thoughts, and observations and of the sayings and doings of notable people whom he met in England, France, and Germany and preserved, moreover, the multitude of letters which he wrote and received, until his manuscript works fill something over one hundred volumes and constitute one of the most truthful and minute records of a period in the world. Of this mass of material only two small volumes have ever been published—"The Diary, Reminiscences, and Correspondence," selected by Thomas Sadler, 1870.

Robinson was a barrister-at-law, but he practiced for profession very little. In his own day he was known for two reasons: as a correspondent of the London Times—one of the first war-correspondents known to journalism, in fact—and as a host. At his breakfasts he was able for years to assemble almost as notable a list of men and women as was Samuel Rogers, the banker-poet and wit, whose breakfasts were the most famous of the time.

But Robinson was also an inveterate traveler and a constant visitor at other men's houses, as well as a frequenter of the theater and the concert-hall. Within a few pages of the Diary we find him present at the first performance of Coleridge's "Remorse," at one of Coleridge's lectures on the drama, at Coleridge's home, in the House of Lords listening to a speech by Lord Wellesley, at Mrs. Barbauld's, at Mme. de Staël's, at the Lamb's, and at Flaxman's, the sculptor's. In the same entries are references to many

other men and women still remembered—Thomas Clarkson, the abolitionist, Hazlitt, Goethe (whom Robinson knew personally), Erskine, Curran, Sheridan, and other orators, Sergeant Talfourd, Mr. Edgeworth, Maria's father, Mrs. Siddons, Matthews, the comedian, Godwin, and Lord Ellenborough. And this is a rather "thin" year. He was loved and respected by everyone. Wordsworth, with whom he went on a walking tour, addressed a poem to him, beginning, "Companion! By whose buoyant spirit cheered;" Coleridge corresponded with him; the Lamb's welcomed him at their house, and to them he sent a turkey every Christmas.

The truth is that Robinson pursued social intercourse as another

tastes, or principles of their own." And he wrote to his brother from Germany, "I love characters extremely."

It was this propensity that led him to seek out or to endure all sorts and conditions of men, whether they were engaging or not, visiting and receiving. Whig, Tory and Radical alike, conversing genially with persons of all religious affiliations, and being always ready to defend and befriend any whom the world looked at askance. Since these last numbered some who are now best remembered, although in their own day even to recognize some of them required courage, his intimate glimpses of them could not well be spared. His diary is at any rate one of the indispensable books for those who wish to know what manner of men were the Lake Poets and the Cockney School of essayists.

R. M. G.

"A Sound of a Going"

There is a sense of journeying upon the trees.

So many yellow sails are set—so many red!

There is a hush that waits on signals— a silence leaning toward the moment when the trees shall sound and all the leaves flutter and go.

The days gather like colored leaves upon the hills.

An empty sail unfurls and fills.

There is a sound of passing—the bugles of departure blow! —Henry Bellmann, in "Cups of Illusion."

the reader, which though analogous are quite distinct, and so by a misunderstanding of the function of the poet which has hitherto been regarded as primarily a communicative one; whereas in poetry of an emotional character the changes are heavily against the poet reflecting before writing on the audience to whom the approaching poem will be addressed. No poet, a Dante even or a Virgil, composing pen in hand, knows before he writes exactly the form that his carefully prepared scheme will take; and that is why after giving a full account in conversation to a friend of the poem one intends to write, the poem is impossible to write in that form. The knowledge of the outline has started a new phase in the conflict for which the account that the friend heard is no longer adequate, so either the scheme is abandoned altogether having "lost its freshness" or

Making Trials Profitable

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THE one weary, perhaps, with countless disappointments, failures, sorrows, with suffering and sickness, Paul's statement, "I take pleasure in infirmities," may seem incomprehensible; but as such a one begins to grasp the fact of God's infinite goodness, of the infallible availability of His law, of the certainty that this law, rightly applied, will liberate from all evil, heal all diseases, he sees a little of what Paul meant. Was it not the overcoming that Paul gloried in, the splendid fact that he was in possession of the spiritual understanding with which to overcome?

Mrs. Eddy, on page 66 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says, "Trials are proofs of God's care; and many a Christian Scientist, knowing as he does that God, who is good, does not use suffering as a corrective agency, finds the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement in the progress and joy that come to him in meeting and mastering trials. He knows in time of seeming trouble that instead of a mistaken resignation to that consciousness of good which is of God, and which overcomes evil."

How many times have trials been experienced out of which we have grown enough spiritually to constitute them a blessing—trials which, through the spiritual triumphs we were to obtain over them, we saw later on to have resulted in great protection, in great steps of progress! The one who is daily praying to have God's will done, and is daily striving to realize the unchanging goodness of that will, has a right to know that all things are working "together for good to them that love God."

Even small trials and disappointments may be useful as steps upward and onward. Often when we have accomplished something worthy or become possessed of some joy-giving circumstance, we have looked for some expression of appreciation or some gladness over our right reward from those from whom it seemed natural and inevitable that it should come. But it did not come! If wise, we learned something from that experience also. Christian Science teaches us not only to do as we would be done by, but sometimes to do as we have not been done by. Then out of our opportunities let us learn to be watchful never to let an opportunity escape us of expressing gladness over someone

else's honest efforts to share in the joy of his rightful human possessions. The very one who seemed to withhold from us may be awakened thereby. Then, unless self-righteousness creeps in and spoils it all, we shall find greater joy, a greater sense of God's universal love and care, seeking and finding our own happiness in that of others.

On page 486 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy speaks of "earth's preparatory school." Thinking of human experience in this way helps us to get a right sense of trials. No school ever taught its students arithmetic without the use of problems to which they might apply their rules. Though the students may not always enjoy the problems, they cannot fail to feel a sense of satisfaction when through correct application of the rules they see them worked out. If the students knew in the beginning what they learn as the result of their work, the experience would be no benefit to them at all. Only ignorance makes the problem seem real and difficult. So it is with all earth's seeming trials. It is ignorance that God is Life, indestructible and eternal, and that the real man forever reflects that Life, which makes death appear to be earth's greatest problem. It is ignorance of the fact that God is Life and man reflects Life wholly, and that, therefore, Life cannot be impaired for an instant, which makes disease apparent. Only ignorance of the fact that God is Spirit and man, His reflection, is wholly spiritual, seems to cause the mortal dream of existence and suffering in matter.

The one who through Christian Science is gaining some understanding of these spiritual facts can face his seeming trials joyously, as master of the situation, because he is beginning to see that the only use there is for a trial is the progressive and certain sense of God's omnipotence that can be derived from its solution. Thus only can he glory, like Paul, in infirmities, because he seeks them, not as reasons for self-pity and discouragement, but as opportunities to apply God's law, as taught in the Bible and Science and Health—as opportunities to prove Truth triumphant and good victorious; opportunities to strengthen faith and spiritual understanding, courage and confidence; and, finally, opportunities to thank God for another victory won, as another proof of His unflinching care.

grew larger, till suddenly the sun shone out with strength, the soft clouds rolled up into nothingness, only a few cumuli floated across the sky like masses of white wool. Everything seemed to quicken and flutter, the little stems of the heather showed all pink and soft in the sunlight, the green of its small fine leaves more distinct; the hard blue distance softened into misty hills.

Looking back into the pinewood, what a change appeared! No interplay of half lights and gloom, little pools of sunshine were soaking the carpet of fallen pine needles, while the trunks of the tall trees glowed red wherever the light caught their surface. Far away in the distance the bright green of a birch tree, the pinetops, became noticeable. Everything seemed stilled and hushed by the coming of the sun; a fir cone falling was startling in this quiet; a jay screaming produced a sense of tumult.

Very far off a murmur arose, gradually gathering momentum—it was the wind whistling among the pinetops. Louder and louder it grew as it came nearer, till the air was filled with the swaying, caressing sound. It passed, and again there was stillness.

Beyond these aisles of pine trees, set in their soft carpet of brown, there was a belt of birch and oak, where the great frolic of bracken stood waist-deep, brilliantly green in the sunshine; and beyond that again was moorland, no longer covered by pine trees, but dotted in every direction with the stumps.

Not for long will the space remain bare, however, for look where one will, little seedling birch trees are springing up on every side, shaking out their dainty tassels, and glittering like jewels wherever the sun catches their shining leaves. Tussocks of heather, golden brown rushes, red sorrel, dark flat tree trunks and the perpetual shimmering of the birches' great white clouds riding the blue sky, sun and shade chasing one another across the landscape; how wonderfully everything in nature fits in, how beautifully each brings out the value of the other.

The Gentle Wood

Shall I string me barberries,
Bead on red-hot bead?
Shall I stuff a lacy bag
With silver thistle seed?
Shall I weave a wild green crown
Of creeping wandering pine?
Or catch a glossy cricket
And tame him for mine?

Large I sit and clumsy
By the faint woodpath.
But the wood is gracious
From forest's sweet aftermath:
Pardons me, too human,
With gentle golden ease;
Drops a tight burr, and a jay's
Blue feather on my knee. . . .
—Fannie Stearns Davis, in "The Ancient Beautiful Things."

Silence

The perfume of the little flowers of the lime-tree fell through the air upon them, like rain; while time seemed to move ever more slowly to the murmur of the bees in it, till it almost stood still on June afternoons.—Walter Pater.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
One short, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	..... 3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	..... 3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper	..... 5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	..... 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco pocket edition	..... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT,
Publishers' Agent
102 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station,
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices, payable in advance: postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all telegraphic and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remaining copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

	North America	Other Countries
Up to 16 pages	..... 1 cent	2 cents
Up to 24 pages	..... 2 cents	3 cents
Up to 32 pages	..... 2 cents	4 cents

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2, London.

WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

WESTERN: Suite 1458, McCormick Bldg., 333 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST: Room 200, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.

AUSTRALASIAN: L. C. A. Building, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York:.....21 East 40th Street
Cleveland:.....512 Bullock Building
Chicago:.....1458 McCormick Building
Kansas City:.....302A Commerce Building
San Francisco: Room 200, 625 Market Street
Los Angeles:.....629 Van Ness Building
Seattle:.....743 Empire Building
London:.....2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

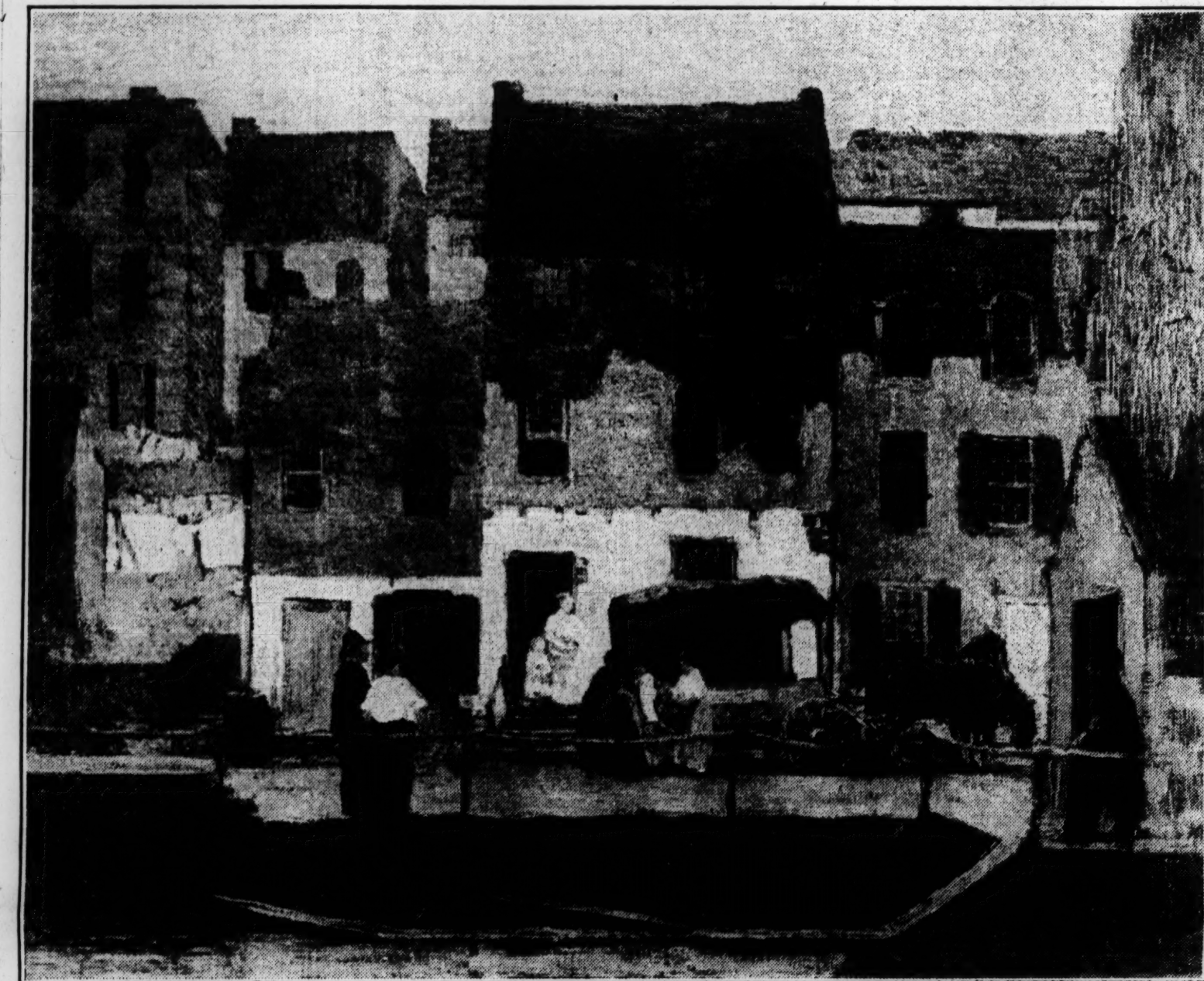
Advertising rates given on application.

The right to decline any advertisement is reserved. The Monitor is a member of the A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

PUBLISHERS OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
LA HERAULT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY



"The Huckster's Cart." From the Painting by Robert Spencer

Courtesy of the Art Institute, Chicago

Bruges

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Bruges united by her bridges, Low-built arches, lovely lakes, High and medieval houses, Stern and silent royal gates.

Bruges the market of the merchants, In this "Venice of the North," Selling tapestries and laces, Weighing gems of highest worth.

Bruges a center for the princes, Of gay meetings and of mirth, Games and tournaments and legends, Luring men of noble birth.

Bruges in cool canals reflected, Where the lonely willows bloom, Bruges now broken and neglected, Fades in mist beneath the moon.

Katherine M. Hatch.

Conspicuous Qualities in Greek Literature

Two qualities, however, of Greek literature are as conspicuous in a translation as in the originals. First is simplicity. It is not only that Greek writings are briefer than ours, that the Odysseus Tyrannus has fewer lines than the first two acts of Hamlet, and that Thucydides could be printed in a 24-page issue of The Times; but they show a firmer hold on the fundamental issues of life. As civilization moves further from its origin, it receives a thousand tributaries that continually augment its volume, and color and confuse its streams. The interests of an early age are the principal interests of man, and the literature of such an age presents them unalloyed and uncomplicated by lesser issues. The poets make their poetry from emotions as old as the world, and have none of the refinements and elaborations which education and a long inheritance of culture superadd to the essential stuff of human nature. Like the Bible, Homer deals with feelings shared by mankind twenty centuries before Christ and twenty centuries after him, common equally to Shakespeare or Napoleon and to the stupidest and least educated of men. But Thucydides, Plato, Aristotle, with all their depth of feeling and analysis, are in their kind equally simple. They take us straight to those fundamental problems of morals and politics, which rise out of human nature, and continue so long as the world is peopled by men. The brevity of their writings is secured by the omission of lesser interests; the great issues are left, standing out like forest trees which no undergrowth of brushwood masks. This explains the paradoxical fact that, with all their superficial disadvantages, the Republic and the Politics are still perhaps the best introductions to the study of morals and politics.—R. W. Livingstone, in "The Pageant of Greece."

Never very wealthy, as was his rival in hospitality, Rogers, he early trained himself in economy, never riding when he could walk and ready at any time, as he says, to "make a meal of grapes and cream" or any other diet equally simple. He seems never to have ridden on a stage-coach without striking an acquaintance with a fellow traveler, and he was as willing to discuss monasticism with a priest as politics with Daniel O'Connell. No man could be the friend of such diverse folk as Goethe, Lamb, Blake, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Landor, Tieck, Hazlitt, Mrs. Barbauld, and Mme. de Staël who was not genuine at heart and of boundless sympathy.

Although his diary is constantly referred to as a "source-book" for its period, it is seldom spoken of as a picture of the man who made it. But the man stands out very clearly to anyone who cares to look for him—simple, modest, kindly, sensible, alert, broadly charitable, and withal, a connoisseur of character. "He was," says Dr. Sadler, "eminently social. But he liked to have to do with persons who had some individuality. It was affliction to him to be obliged to spend several hours with one of those colonials, less beings who have no opinions,

TO FIND beauty in the commonplace seems easy enough after we have seen it through the eyes of an artist, but how few laymen walking through such a section as Robert Spencer has painted would have seen it as he did. The tall, narrow houses give evidence of what has been their former grandeur in the elaborate moldings of the finely proportioned windows. Once, where a huckster's cart now stops with its vegetables, there drew up a carriage and pair, and the windows which now present to us their broken panes and ill-hung blinds were figures of friendly rivalry among the neighbors as to the richness of their curtains.

The splendor and the signs of wealth are gone, and now all has a run-down-at-the-wheel air, an atmosphere of poverty, even squalor. Yet Spencer found beauty there—beauty of pattern in the rhythmic repetition of the rectangular masses of houses and roofs and windows; beauty of color in the soft neutrals of the walls, whose grays add a fascinating variety to the hues of his composition, dull reds that range from orange to purple, and greens that serve as a satisfying balance to the reds. Even a line of ill-assorted clothes contributes its design to the picture as a whole. The figures in the foreground add the element of humorous and pathetic character types so often seen in crowded sections of our large cities. The huckster looks as if he had met his match in driving a bargain in the firmly planted, squat figure of a woman in front of him; and the men stand idly by, with nothing to do but survey their world. As for the aesthetic part that they play in the painting, consider the vivid accents that they make against the background and how necessary each one is as a spot in the composition.

Robert Spencer has painted many canvases of a similar nature, groups of people swarming out from a factory at the end of their day's work, masses of tumble-down houses, subjects from every-day life, usually in subtle neutrals of a color scheme low in value and quiet in tone, and we owe much to him for pointing out to us this particular phase of beauty.

About Bad Poetry

What is bad poetry? The answer might be given as "Yours, when I do not understand you and when your work has no help to offer me in my troubles," and this "Yours" may be leveled by the poet against a former self of his own when the march of events has separated them. So far as I can see the greatest difficulties in the present study of aesthetic problems have been caused by a confusion of the two aspects of poetry of which I first spoke, its benefit to the poet and its benefit to

it takes a step forward and becomes vastly more significant and exciting. Although there are a number of poems in which the communicative spirit is present from the start but only as a factor in the conflict, where the poet has missionary intentions or wishes to use the poem as a social weapon, in a vast number of cases the poem as it appears in its first draft has no communicative intention at all. When Trelawney records the frightful scrawl of Shelley's first drafts he is not noting an exceptional eccentricity; my experience of the first drafts of other poets' work and my own is that generally while the poem is what I might call a private poem not yet dispassionately viewed as a marketable commodity, the neat handwriting, cleanliness, and orderliness of the communicative spirit are conspicuously absent.

But when the poet wakes up to the poem as a poem, and if he considers it as entitling him to a certain dignity as its author, he begins the secondary or tertiary elaboration; he copies it out in a fair hand, he dots his i's and crosses his t's and keeps his margin and signs his name boldly, even affectingly, underneath. But by then the poem has already fulfilled its primary function and has become a commodity or a record, nothing more. The tradition simply varies. When it is quoted that Shakespeare never blotted a line and the inference is drawn that his first drafts were his last, this is contradicted by the facts; both his plays and sonnets where there are two versions show great variations. The tradition simply means, I think, that his fair copies were particularly carefully written, though for other reasons I believe that he wrote his first drafts at great speed and made few structural alterations afterwards.—Robert Graves, in The North American Review.

Sun on the Heath

The train drew up with a jerk in the station, and there, just beside it, was the Heath. One mounted a high, somewhat precipitous, bluff, entirely clothed with short, fine heather, not yet in bloom, and intersected here and there by paths of silvery-white sand. The day was gray, the sky all covered with heavy clouds, save for where now and again tiny lakelets of pale, clear, blue showed for a second. A fresh wind blew over the high ground, but in the shelter of the pinewoods which covered a great part of the Heath the trees formed a ram-part, sheltering and protecting. From the edge of the wood one looked right out toward hills, hard and blue in the distance, while behind one the dark straight trunks of the pines gave a curiously spaciuous impression; for there was no undergrowth, nothing to impede the view but those myriad tall stems. Gradually the patches of blue sky

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1923

EDITORIALS

POSSIBLY Senator Wadsworth of New York may be clear in his own mind as to the service he is performing

Senator Wadsworth and Prohibition

by describing the United States as a nation of drinkers of alcohol. Many of those who read his speech of Saturday to the State Convention of the Loyal Legion will be inclined to look upon his utterances as rather more intemperate than the conditions he sought to describe. Allowance, however, should be made for the senior Senator from New York. His views, utterly and ridiculously erroneous as descriptive of national conditions, are clearly the product of his environment. A resident of New York State, in which violation of the prohibition law is in fact widespread, and himself the product of that stratum of society which holds itself superior to laws which interfere with its customs or amusements, he is ill-equipped to judge of the results of prohibition throughout the United States. Nothing in his political service, nor in his personal activities, has fitted him to speak for the American Nation as a whole. Indeed, it has been but seldom that any native and lifelong resident of New York has qualified himself to estimate accurately the nature of public sentiment on the prairies, amidst the towering mountain peaks, along the river banks, and in the great cities of the west. Theodore Roosevelt did it—and Roosevelt, with the knowledge thus obtained, was a progressive. Wadsworth has made no effort to obtain the national viewpoint, and in his narrowness has remained a reactionary of the extreme type.

Thirty-three of the American commonwealths were under prohibition law before the constitutional amendment was adopted. The residents of these states may accept Senator Wadsworth's lurid descriptions as accurate so far as his own social surroundings are concerned, but they know well enough that no such conditions confront them. Nor do they, even in the Senator's own State, impress themselves upon the consciousness of those who are not seeking after alcohol. Despite the clamor of propagandists about the innumerable places in which liquor is sold in New York, one may walk the length of Broadway or any other thoroughfare without recognizing such an establishment. The liquor trade, if not killed, has been driven into hiding, along with burglary, arson, and other crimes of the night which the law proscribes but has been unable to abolish altogether.

The Senator insists that "secret drinking has increased, and has extended to persons, especially the youth of both sexes, who, prior to 1919, were seldom in the habit of drinking." We doubt if this be wholly true even in the social circles in which the Senator moves—and he could hardly have exact knowledge of secret practices elsewhere—but certainly among the great body of the American people respect for the law prevails, and among their young people the practice of decency and morality has not yet been discarded.

The Senator pleads for new legislation "to prevent the return of the saloon, eliminate the intoxicating and always dangerous alcoholic liquors, and at the same time permit the consumption of those liquors which experience and the reasoning powers of the people convince them are harmless."

But where was the saloon when the prohibition amendment was enacted? On two out of three street corners in about every considerable town in the State which the Senator represents. Nothing but national prohibition drove the saloon out of sight—and in the greater part of the United States out of existence. Only by the overthrow of national prohibition can it be brought back—hence the activities of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. The Senator himself knows that in the past the saloons habitually violated every law enacted for their regulation. It is incredible that any man of the world can believe that in future permission to sell relatively innocuous alcoholic drinks will not be made the excuse for furnishing those more potent intoxicants which even he condemns.

"It is only a bad law," says Mr. Wadsworth oracularly, "that brings contempt and wholesale violation in its train." Would not this paraphrase be just?—it is only a bad mind whose contempt rests upon a law designed to bring good to all mankind, rather than upon those who are engaged in its violation.

ENCOURAGING response has been made by the American people to the proposal that there be, on Monday,

Observing Constitution Day

Sept. 17, a general observance of the anniversary of the adoption of the federal Constitution. Regarded by the people of the Republic as the great document upon which rests the superstructure of civil law, it is fitting that they now recommit themselves to its support. No other man-made code has more firmly withstood the test of time. In adversity, in prosperity, in war, in peace, it has proved again and again, as it is proving today, the wisdom and foresight of its framers and founders. Even under the exigencies of a national growth which could hardly have been forecast in the days of Washington, Jefferson, the Adamsons, Franklin, and Hamilton, it has provided a firm basis upon which has rested the foundation stones of democracy.

The inclination may be to forget that its provisions are fundamental. As in the times when the founders of the Republic were laboring to perfect it, there exist today those who insist that it unreasonably denies, in investing authority in the majority, the liberty or license which the few would selfishly enjoy. Many of these critics will find an opportunity, at the time of this general observance of Constitution Day, to make it appear that the tendency of the times is away from, rather than

toward, an adherence to the theories so wisely established. The opportunity really is, however, for those who remain steadfast in the understanding that the Constitution establishes a basis and not the minutiae of the law. It is the supreme and definite investiture and distribution of democratic authority and power, with thoughtful provisions for elasticity, without which it could not have survived. It is not to be wondered at that there are still those who resent its restrictions and its declared limitations. No human document will ever be exempt from even honest criticism or vicious assault.

The need now is for a better understanding by American men and women, boys and girls, of the fundamental doctrine so clearly expounded by the Constitution. The tendency is to take as a matter of course those benefits and blessings which are freely and generously bestowed. It is well to remember that whatever man has done man can undo. The structure which has been erected will remain only so long as it is fortified and defended by that measure of intelligence and unselfish devotion to the right which guided the thought and action of the founders. It was only through consecration and trial that there was brought forth and established this plain basic civil code. Its preservation can be assured only by the willingness and determination of the American people to guard and support it.

COL. EDWARD M. HOUSE is a man whose considered judgments concerning matters of importance carry great

Colonel House's European Opinions

weight with many thinking people. Consequently, his statement, made the other day on reaching Boston from Liverpool, that he is hopeful of a marked improvement in conditions in central Europe in the near future, should not be passed over lightly in reaching a conclusion as to the actual state of affairs there at this time. In the midst of the great mass of conflicting opinions on this important subject, a right point of view can only be gained by balancing one judgment against another and discounting as far as possible personal bias and individual prejudice. Colonel House sees a number of hopeful signs, not the least of which is the recent settlement of the Italo-Greek trouble, which he regards as a tribute to the efficiency of the League of Nations, although not directly brought about by it.

In connection with the League itself, Colonel House was emphatic in declaring that he had returned to America an even more ardent supporter of it than ever before. Moreover, he explained that the refusal of the United States to enter the League had ceased to be a topic of serious discussion in Europe, because it was realized there that its effective functioning would sooner or later bring about the participation of America in it, as a world organization. He was outspoken in his expression of favorable opinion concerning its relation to the recent Italian situation, meeting the criticism of those who say that it did little or nothing to settle the difficulties in question with the answer that the League was instituted with the object of keeping peace and that it is not its purpose to assert itself unnecessarily when other means for handling a situation are at hand.

Colonel House is not a man who speaks idly on any question, his reputation for silence and constructive secretiveness being world-wide. It is the more significant, therefore, that he has expressed his opinions so clearly and unequivocally on this most subject. That he was virtually one of the originators of the League is not of extreme importance, because he has shown in the past that he is willing to change his opinion concerning a subject when the facts establish a sufficient reason for so doing. And this is what he said concerning what, in his opinion, the League could have done in 1914, if such an organization had been functioning: "I agree thoroughly with the frequent statements of Lord Grey that if the machinery of the League of Nations had been available at the time of the Serbian assassination there would not have been a World War." This is merely an opinion, of course, but it is one which merits at least as much consideration as opposing and critical views.

AUTHENTIC accounts of conditions in Russia are difficult to obtain today, and consequently, when a letter or an article is published in some periodical of recognized standing, the opinions expressed in it are at least worthy of attention. Not long since, an article entitled "Ruined Petrograd" appeared in The Times of London from its Riga correspondent, and the picture drawn in but a short half-column provides as telling an indictment of the Bolshevik system as the most learned exposition could ever do. The housing problem in Petrograd, it intimates, is becoming almost unbearably acute, in the outlying districts there being hardly any habitable houses left. Former suburban residents are concentrated in the center of the town, which makes it appear that the town is "alive." Even this illusion is now rapidly fading away, however, for the miserable shops, which had all their wares in the windows, are being compelled to close by the overwhelming pressure of the Soviet taxation.

As to this taxation, it seems that ruthlessness is a mild word to apply to it, in the form it exists as a part and parcel of the new economic policy which the Bolsheviks were forced by the inexorable laws of political economy to adopt after their nationalization schemes had failed. These taxes include a "rent tax," which is, perhaps, the most burdensome of all that are levied and which is almost intolerably high for private individuals who live in the same houses as Soviet officials, because the share which should be borne by these latter is then distributed among the non-official inhabitants of the houses in which they live. Each private citizen has a legal right to a little under ten square yards of living space, and if he occupies more the authorities billet strangers on him. Of course, a few can still ward off such invasion by bribery, but as

Present-Day Conditions in Petrograd

a general thing, the last remnant of the intelligentsia has to submit, because they have not the means wherewith to bribe the necessary officials.

Children are wandering about the town by thousands and tens of thousands, "like homeless dogs prowling through the streets of Stamboul," as the correspondent puts it. They are not, however, it appears, even the children from the country who have run away from home. They are the children of town workmen, who have no time to look after their offspring. And all of this has come about after less than five years of the Bolshevik experiment. What more is needed to prove that the basic ideas of Bolshevism are false and that it holds nothing of worth for the great mass of the people. This antipode of Christianity carries within itself the seeds of its own dissolution, and in its utter failure resides the promise of freedom from its thrall.

IT WOULD be reasonable to suppose that an artist is the most reliable authority on any matter of art. If a legal question arises, a lawyer is called in. An architectural dispute is referred to an architect to settle. A teacher is consulted when the problem is educational. But the expert in art is too often a layman, an amateur, a collector, a museum director, who may appreciate art, who may have mastered the history of art, but who has no practical command of the technique of art. Let art become involved in the law and almost invariably some of the witnesses, if not all, are technically as inexperienced as children.

The Expert in Art

It is hard to say why this should be, except that the prevailing tendency is to look upon artists as indispensable necessities in art, perhaps, but quite incapable of managing their own affairs. Therefore, the man with what he calls a "flair" for art is appealed to in artistic difficulties and controversies in preference to the artist, with whom art has been the study of a lifetime. Now, a flair for art is not to be dismissed lightly. It leads the layman instinctively to prefer the good to the bad, the beautiful to the vulgar, and, as a consequence, to give the master in art his opportunity and to help him in maintaining a high standard. When, added to this, the layman has devoted himself to visiting the world's great galleries, to comparing and assimilating the masterpieces he has seen, to familiarizing himself with the history and literature of art, he no doubt has acquired many facts which the artist has not had time to trouble about and which interest him but little. When, however, the fact is to be vouched for is one of technique, of the craftsman's knowledge, of genuinely expert appreciation, the layman is nowhere and his flair is at a discount.

This seems so obvious a truth that to insist upon it might be thought superfluous. And yet, again and again, one sees the expert called in where only the artist has the right to speak. The expert may betray his limitations. He may pronounce a painting a Primitive Holy Family when, later, the surface removed reveals a Georgian portrait. He may discover an early example of a distinguished master of yesterday, only to have an unknown painter of today claim it as his work and prove it so into the bargain. It makes no difference. Let the expert call himself by that name, and he is accepted at his own valuation. And the artist looks on surprised, amused, and also, when serious blunders are the result, not a little indignant. He knows, as he has said, that art is an exact study, and that the amateur who regards it as a mere plaything not only dishonors it but sometimes in the end does it a great deal of harm.

Editorial Notes

AT THIS date, when motion picture stars draw thousands of dollars weekly, and spectacles, arranged for the edification, or otherwise, of the public, cost millions, it is instructive to cast a glance back 100 years and see what were considered phenomenal prices for theatrical artists and performances then. Thus an article, published in 1823, for the evident purpose of duly impressing the rank and file, reads, in part:

The expense of the larger theaters of London are known to be enormous. Those of Drury Lane and Covent Garden exceed £200 per night. In 1765, those of Drury Lane were less than £70 a night. The company consisted of about 100 performers, among whom were names of high celebrity. Garrick was at the head of the company, with a salary per night of £2 15s. 16d.; Mr. Yates (the famous Othello) and his wife, £3 6s. 8d.; Palmer and his wife, £2; King (the celebrated Sir Peter Teazle and Lord Ogleby), £1 6s. 8d.; Parsons (the famous comedian), £1 8s. 8d.; Mrs. Cibber, £2 10s. 0d.; Mrs. Pritchard, £2 6s. 8d.; Mrs. Clive, £1 15s.; Miss Pope (the first of chambermaids), 13s. 4d.; Signor Guestrinelli (chief singer), £1 3s. 4d.; Signor Grimald and wife (chief dancers), £1.

Can one imagine what some of the great artists today would say, if offered in all seriousness such salaries?

THERE is reason to commend the action of the judge in Akron, O., who recently tempered his justice in a somewhat unusual manner toward a driver sentenced to two weeks in prison for driving an automobile while intoxicated. The offender in question entered the plea that this sentence would entail the loss of his position and failure on his part to support his family, whereupon his sentence was changed to thirty nights in prison, with full liberty during the day provided he remained at work. Presumably it was taken for granted that he would leave liquor alone at least until he had completed his term.

CONGRATULATIONS to Governor Baxter of Maine for the protest against a rodeo exhibition, advertised to be held in Syracuse, N. Y., which he sent recently to the Governor of that State. These exhibitions are relics of barbarism. They depend for their success upon brutalities committed upon helpless animals. They should be forbidden by law in every state. They do no good, but much harm.

On Irish Hills and Byways

DUBLIN, Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—I have already told how the Queen's County was the beginning of our vagabondage; indeed, now I come to think of it, we were just disappearing below the brow of the hill, one of the smooth forearms of the Slieve Bloom Mountains. Up till then we had been jolting lazily up and down and round about the windless foothills in the afternoon heat. We rumbled from dusty lane to dusty lane among the ragged hedgerows—ragged as the loose winds which toss gustily among them the year round—hedgerows struggling with hazel, hawthorn, briar, cherry, and dry heather, or brightened by the crowded spires of purple foxgloves. We passed the whitewashed cottage with wind-drows like two hollow eyes, whose inhabitant is reputed in Bally to be a witch!! We rumbled over talkative mountain streams as we found our way upward, and before evening we had passed over the windy ridge of the hills into the King's County.

Remember, we were nomads, wandering from place to place—with nowhere particular to go, and no time, necessarily, to arrive. We were loiterers. That is why we paused for a moment on the hilltop, the heather hurrying up to the windy places on either side of us. Even on this little eminence, which scarcely was high enough to catch the mist of the lowest cloud, the breath came a little sharply as we felt what one Irish writer has called "the continual ecstasy of the high air." Says Shaw somewhere, "Your wits can't thicken in that soft, moist air, on those white, springy roads, in those misty rushes and brown bogs, on those hillsides of granite rocks and magenta heather. You've no such colors in the sky, no such lure in the distances, no such sadness in the evenings. Oh, the dreaming! the dreaming! the torturing, heart-scalding, never-satisfying dreaming, dreaming, dreaming, dreaming." That is what happens on Irish hilltops, if you stay there too long—they are, perhaps, too near the clouds to be free from tears.

"Come on," I shouted to Jemima—who is the horse, remember—for there are times when one has to shout at oneself. We crawled down to the foot of the hill. At a thatched farmhouse, with a billowy pink sow lolling on the doorstep, we asked for eggs, but the lady of the house was suspicious, and said she had none. Did she think we could get them at the next farm, we asked.

"You might," she drawled—as soft as the drawing music of the little streams in the heat of the afternoon. "You might. And then I wouldn't be sayin' that you would now, either," she added, wishing to be entirely on safe ground. I don't believe that in the whole of a fortnight's wandering I heard the word "yes." It was always the evasive or the noncommittal "You might," in tones as musical and as expressive as the blackbird's most artful whistle.

Some miles away we got our eggs from a lodgekeeper. There was one large room, with a flagged floor, and a blazing peat fire with a black kettle bubbling away over it. Almost naked children were sprawling over the floor, and half a dozen tattered fowls were jerking about the room. A woman was nursing a baby by the fire. The air was bitter-sweet with the tang of the blue turf smoke—an odor of the earth and yet so unearthly that when the woman came, barefooted, to the door, and I saw her beautiful, waiting eyes and her falling hair, I felt foreign, doubly foreign, sleek, and as though the world were far, far too much with me. I fear I may have patronized, but I shall not soon forget how quickly I was humbled when the woman refused to take money for her half-dozen eggs. I persuaded her eventually, painfully conscious of an English accent; and finally, when I asked her how much, she graciously drove me to despair by saying, "Och, well, whatever you'd be thinkin' yourself, now."

About the time when the gnats dance under the trees, and when the musical scissors of the grasshoppers can be heard across the hedgerows, because of the evening quiet, we come upon a deep-toned millrace, eventually to a mill, and so to our camping ground for the night. Our tents pitched, our meal eaten, and the horse watered and fed, we went down to the mill to see if we could stable our horse there. Stable it there? Of course we could do anything we liked! Treat the mill as though it were our own, the whole white six stories of it. The prosperous farmer and his wife would have done anything for us. Nothing would satisfy them until we would all agree to have "tea" with them there and then—it was half-past ten! It was no small party we had that night in the farmer's kitchen by lamplight and firelight. And when two shouting, wriggling, barefooted boys leaped in among us, the farmer's wife gave up trying to be on her very best manners. The farmer himself was feeling very happy about the Galway races, an event which had completely driven from his thought his favorite fear that the local agricultural laborers would seize his mill, farm, and everything. One of his favorite jokes was to tease the boys about learning Irish, a language which, according to my experience of the Irish country parent, is stigmatized as useless and a waste of time. Amid roars of laughter, to which he himself contributed a generous share, the farmer explained that his sons could say, "It's a gran' day," "It's a fine day," to you in Irish, but when it came to a wet day, they could only look pleasant. Of course a distortion of fact, but very typical of the attitude of many parents toward the "new" language. On the whole, these two children were inclined to regard Irish as rather a blessing, because it was the means of getting them a special three months' summer holiday from the Government! It was gone midnight when we climbed up the hill to the camp again, the words of the Irish poet coming strangely to me:

We hold the Ireland in the heart
More than the land our eyes have seen,
And love the goal for which we start
More than the tale of what has been.

Would the revived language, I wondered, help to effect that mental regeneration which must come before the poet's vision of the new Ireland is realized? V. S. P.

The Source of Most Marabou Feathers

IT WILL be a relief to many bird lovers to learn, says The National Humane Review, that there is little or no cruelty involved in the wearing of so-called marabou feathers for neck pieces and dress-trimmings. A correspondent asked the Review if such feathers were obtained by killing the marabou stork with consequent starvation of their young. The question was referred to Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoo, who answered as follows:

Marabou feathers that really come from marabou storks have come through suffering to the original wearer. The birds have been killed in order to procure them. If any marabou storks are kept in captivity for the production of marabou feathers, we are not aware of it.

Please tell your correspondent that very few of the so-called marabou feathers, now sold and used, come from the marabou stork. I presume that nine-tenths of the annual commercial crop consists of the undertail feathers of the peacock and the turkey.